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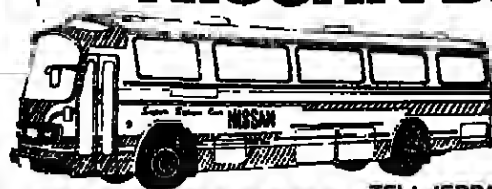
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VOL. V NO. 108

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1980 JEDDAH SAFAR 21, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

Technology pact signed by Germans in Riyadh

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and West Germany Tuesday signed an agreement for scientific and technological cooperation which provides Saudi Arabia with additional German experts.

Minister of finance and national economy, Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, and German minister of economy, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, signed the agreement during meetings of the Joint Saudi Arabian German Committee.

The contract specifies how Germans employed by the Kingdom will be paid and supervised. Sheikh Muhammad said.

Lambsdorff arrived here Tuesday evening after a brief visit to Qasim. He inspected the Secondary Vocational School of Uniza, the Agricultural and Technical Institute in Buraidah and several farms in the Qasim region.

He was accompanied by the director general of the Saudi Fund for Development, Muhammad al-Sagor, general director of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Muhammad Al-Mutayfani, and other officials of the ministry of finance and national economy.

Lambsdorff expressed pleasure with the large agricultural and animal development he witnessed during the visit.

U.S., Turkey in discord over bases

ANKARA, Jan. 8 (R) — The United States and Turkey remained in disagreement Tuesday on the future of vital American monitoring bases, only hours before the expiration of the accord governing their use, diplomat sources said.

Events in Iran and Afghanistan have underscored the importance of the bases.

But Turkey is insisting that they be used only for "obligations arising from membership" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — that is, intelligence gathering or defensive military operations against the Soviet Union — and then only with Turkish permission.

The diplomatic sources said the two sides Wednesday would sign a "foundation agreement" allowing the bases to remain open, but continuing negotiations on the scope of operations.

The bases are scanning stations at Sinop on the Black Sea and Divrik on the southern coast, which monitor Soviet air, naval, ground forces and missile activity. The bases also include the giant Inirlik air base near Adana on the southern Mediterranean coast.

Inirlik houses tactical aircraft capable of launching a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union.

Some diplomatic sources said the United States does not want the bases specifically earmarked for a NATO role but wants them available for emergencies in the Middle East and central Asia as well.

One U.S. diplomat disagreed, however, "if we wanted operational bases for the Middle East, we'd probably get better deals from Egypt or the Saudis," he said.

"But the Turks want joint control. They want to know everything that's coming and going. We think this could set a precedent in other countries where we have bases," he said.

The United States has had bases in Turkey since this country joined NATO in 1951, but Turkey closed them down in 1975 after the U.S. Congress imposed an arms embargo on Turkey following its invasion of Cyprus the previous year.

Because it has lost its bases in Iran, the United States would rely heavily on the Turkish scanning stations to monitor Soviet compliance with the SALT II Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. That treaty, however, has been frozen by President Jimmy Carter because of the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan.

Tomorrow's foundation agreement, which will later have to be ratified by both governments, will be a renewable one-year treaty, which both sides agree should remain in force for five years, the diplomatic sources said.



HONORED: Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman Tuesday honors the governor of Sao Paulo Salim Maalouf and the Brazilian delegation visiting the Kingdom.

Dollar strengthens

Gold falls back to \$615

LONDON, Jan. 8 (R) — The price of gold fell back, fluctuating widely, and the dollar gained some lost ground Tuesday on world markets which were calm in contrast to the panic rush for gold of recent days.

Gold was fixed at the regular price-setting session on the London bullion market this morning at \$615.75 an ounce.

Although many market operators are still regarding gold as a safe haven in times of international tension and economic uncertainty, profit-taking appears to have stemmed the force of the metal's recent price surge, dealers said.

The gold price fluctuated before the London fix from just under \$600 an ounce to about \$630.

Monday gold soared to a record \$680 an ounce for a while on a turbulent Hong Kong market, then traded around \$630 in Europe before closing at \$624 in New York.

Gold finished at \$632 an ounce in Hong Kong earlier Tuesday on a market reported by dealers as much calmer.

Dealers said the drop was possibly a reaction to the dramatic rises of last week which have taken gold to levels almost inconceivable last summer when the price stood below \$300 an ounce.

The steady rises recently have reflected the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, fears of further oil price increases and anxiety about worldwide inflation.

Dealers reported that European gold markets were still nervous, however, over the possible effects of the curbs announced by President Jimmy Carter on U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union. This could cause a

further sharp reduction in Soviet gold sales this year, according to bullion market experts.

They said it seems that the Soviet Union had already sold enough gold to pay for the canceled grain purchases.

The dollar benefited from the calmer atmosphere Tuesday while the pound sterling fell back because of news that the latest talks aimed at ending Britain's current steel strike had failed.

The pound traded at \$2.2535, compared with \$2.2620 in Europe Monday.

The dollar traded at 1.7165 West German marks, 1.5780 Swiss francs, and 4.0290 French francs.

In Tokyo the dollar bounced back from an early decline Tuesday to finish the day at 233.85 yen, down fractionally from Monday's close of 233.90 yen.

The American currency opened at 231.50 yen and fell to a low of 230.30 in the morning session, continuing a spiral linked to concern over the U.S.-Iran and Afghanistan crises that has dropped the dollar from the 240 yen level last week.

However, the dollar rebounded in the afternoon on strong buying pressure from operators who thought that the dollar's decline may have reached the bottom, dealers said.

There were also rumors in the market late in the afternoon that the Soviet Union may pull its troops out of Afghanistan, giving momentum to the dollar's comeback.

Trading was heavy, with spot transactions totaling \$994 million dollars, forward trading \$236 million, and swap \$1.087 billion.

Palestinians top Aswan talks

ASWAN, Jan. 8 (R) — President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin held a second round of talks Tuesday dealing with the question of self-government for two million Palestinians.

The two leaders, whose talks were broadened by events in Iran and Afghanistan, postponed a scheduled press conference until Thursday to make way for an additional third set of talks.

Egyptian officials declined to say why the talks were extended to a third session.

Some Egyptian sources said Sadat and Begin simply felt they needed more time to deal with a crowded agenda.

Begin conferred with the Egyptian president for an hour shortly after arriving in Egypt Monday.

Autonomy for the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip has long been a major issue between the two countries.

"The common denominator was the assessment of these developments," Israeli spokesman Dan Patir said in referring to Iran and Afghanistan.

"They found a common ground on the appraisal of developments in the area," he added.

The spokesman told reporters the two leaders spent their entire meeting, held without aides present at Sadat's Nile-side villa, reviewing area wide developments.

The discussion presumably included the role of their common ally, the United States. Both Egypt and Israel have offered the U.S. access to naval and air facilities to counter Soviet moves in the Middle East and have said they believe the U.S. presence should be increased.

However, Egyptian sources stress no negotiations on facilities were underway and no permanent bases were envisioned.

Khomeini in seclusion

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (R) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, has cancelled all his appointments for two weeks from Jan. 12 because of illness, his office said.

The announcement, which gave no details, was carried by the official Pars news agency.



BEGIN IN EGYPT: Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is escorted past Egyptian Honor Guard by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil upon his arrival in Aswan Monday afternoon.

Sadat met with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton after Begin arrived from Jerusalem and Egypt's official news agency said he received a letter from President Jimmy Carter. Its contents were not disclosed.

Meanwhile, the authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper urged Israeli Premier Begin to be "realistic" in his talks with Sadat on Palestinian autonomy and advised that the turmoil in the region should make an agreement more pressing.

"What is happening on the fringes of the Middle East — in Iran, in the Arab Gulf states, and in Afghanistan — is but a warning of the oncoming storm which can only bring chaos to international relations."

"Only one thing, peace, can stand as an obstacle to chaos. Closing the door to realistic solutions may mean opening the door to foreign intervention as a disguise to settle internal turmoil," the newspaper said, apparently referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Rebels capture 3 regions

Soviet forces control cities

KABUL, Jan. 8 (AP) — Afghan rebels claimed Tuesday that their guerrillas have taken three more districts of Afghanistan near the Soviet border and captured two towns near the Pakistani frontier. But Soviet forces were reported in control of most major cities and towns.

Rebel sources said their fighters took control of three districts in the northern province of Kunduz, some 40 km from the Soviet border, and captured two towns in Laghman province, northeast of Kabul, and about 64 km from the border with Pakistan's north-west frontier province.

The rebels told reporters in Islamabad, Pakistan, that the guerrillas were aided by defectors from the Afghan army who deserted because they oppose the Soviet military occupation of the country.

Afghan sources and Asian diplomats in Kabul, the Afghan capital, said the estimated 100,000 Soviet troops in the country were encountering armed resistance in at least five provinces.

Bamian province, northwest of Kabul, was under guerrilla control, reliable sources said. The mechanized Soviet forces were unable to penetrate the area because villagers blocked the main highway to the east with landslides and the mountain road to the west was impassable because of snow, the informants said.

The mood of the public in Kabul was a mixture of seething anger and resignation toward the Soviet forces that ousted Communist President Hafizullah Amin on Dec. 27 and then fanned out across the country to try to put down the 20-month-old rebellion by anti-Communist Muslim tribesmen. Amin was executed, and the Russians brought another Communist, Babrak Karmal, home from exile in Czechoslovakia to replace him.

Western diplomats reported that executions of political prisoners had not stopped here despite an announced amnesty by the new regime. "Unless there is some powerful

force to kick them out of here, which there is not, the Russians will never leave," said a military academy graduate who sympathizes with the guerrillas.

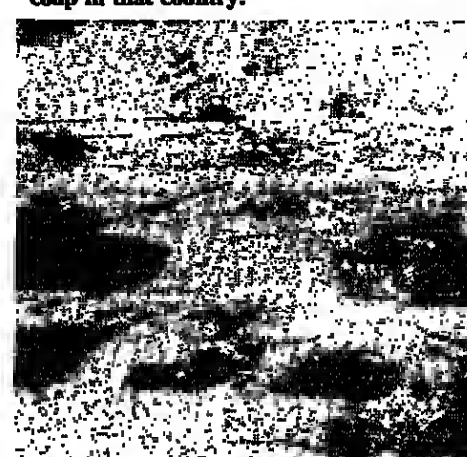
A student who was in Czechoslovakia during the 1968 Soviet invasion said: "It's a bad shock seeing it twice — all the worse when it happens in your own country. When Russian soldiers walk past us, we spit at the ground."

That's all we can do."

A Soviet veto killed a resolution Monday in the U.N. Security Council deploring the intervention in Afghanistan and calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces. The resolution was introduced by five non-aligned members of the council after a three-day debate in which most speakers condemned the Soviet intervention. The council vote was 13-2 in favor of the resolution, with only the Soviet Union and East Germany opposing it, but the negative Soviet vote constituted a veto that killed the resolution.

The United States and other opponents of the Soviet action were discussing whether to take their case against the Russians to the General Assembly, where the big-power veto does not apply. An assembly debate would likely produce more publicized condemnations of the Soviet action.

"We have information that executions continue," said a ranking Western diplomat, who asked not to be identified. He and other sources interviewed said political prisoners were taken to unpopulated hillsides in vans near the notorious Pul-i-Charkhi prison and buried in mass graves following the executions.



RESISTANCE: This map locates the provinces of Afghanistan where Russian troops are meeting armed resistance from Afghan forces after a Kremlin-organized coup in that country.

COVERING ALL POSITIONS: Three Russian tanks point in different directions at a small encampment just outside of Kabul Monday.

Work on Kiev consulate halted

U.S. 'to help boost M.E. defenses'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter says the United States will help countries in the Middle East and southwestern Asia prevent the Soviet Union from attempting to win control of the oil-rich area around the Gulf.

In New York, a formal move for General Assembly debate on the Afghanistan situation was expected Tuesday following Monday night's veto of a Security Council call for withdrawal of Russian troops.

A spokesman for President Carter said the Soviet veto in the council was "a predictable and cynical action which demonstrates a lack of respect for the principles of religious freedom and the independence and territorial integrity of non-aligned states."

Officials said they expected that the United States would move now to take the Afghanistan issue to the General Assembly, where there is no veto power.

The U.S. embassy in Moscow said Tuesday it was halting work on a new consulate in Kiev as part of President Carter's announced retaliatory measures against the Soviet intervention.

A spokesman said seven U.S. diplomats in Kiev who had been preparing for the opening of the mission would be withdrawn within a couple of months.

Simultaneously, Soviet consular workers in New York were asked by the State Department to pack their bags and leave the country.

The Kiev consular, plus dependents, will be reassigned within the next "couple of months," sources said. The Kiev group was described as an advance party that has been there about two years, working to establish a full-fledged consul general's office.

The Kiev mission does not grant visas for Soviet citizens as it would have when the consulate general's office began full operation.

The Soviet mission in New York, not to be confused with the embassy in Washington or the mission to the United Nations, also was considered an advance party, preparing for the opening of a Soviet consulate.

Threats raised by the recent Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan can be countered through mobilization of world opinion and "the strengthening of countries in the area that might be threatened so that they can repel any potential invasion," Carter said Monday in a television interview.

Among the preventive measures under way is U.S. participation in plans for an international "consortium" that will offer military aid to Pakistan, which borders on Afghanistan, the President said.

He declined to elaborate on the NBC television program, saying the plan is "still in the embryonic stage."

Carter said he has made a commitment to Pakistan to supply military aid, but noted the extent and nature of such assistance would depend on cooperation by other nations, Pakistani desires and authorization by Congress.

Carter also acknowledged that the United States is considering the installation of naval



PRIOR TO SPEECH: President Carter looks at photographers just minutes before his address to the nation in which he announced a complete halt of shipment of U.S. high technology to the Soviet Union and partial embargo on American grain sales because of Russian interference in Afghanistan.

and air facilities in Somalia, Oman and Kenya.

"We don't have any definite agreement yet," he said, "but that is the kind of thing that I think is important to our nation to prepare for the long-range meeting of any threat to the peace in the Mid-East, Persian Gulf, northern Indian Ocean area."

Only East Germany joined the Soviet Union in voting against the Security Council resolution.

This ended three days of debate during which the Soviet military intervention in

Hussein plans Mideast tour

BAHRAIN, Jan. 8 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will tour the Gulf region at the weekend starting with Saudi Arabia, official sources said Tuesday.

The Jordanian monarch, who will be accompanied by his new Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf, will then visit Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, before returning to Amman, the sources told Reuters.

Bilateral relations and the latest regional developments were expected to be the main subjects of his discussion with the leaders of the five Gulf countries, the sources said. The royal tour is expected to last four days.

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Receives delegates

King says agriculture bedrock of any nation

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA) — King Khaled says that agriculture is the mainstay that a country can rely upon, after God. It can cater for the needs of all Islamic countries, especially the developing states that need to know their potential for food production.

Cabs in E. Province will be given meters

JEDDAH, Jan. 8 — Meters are to be introduced on taxis in the Eastern Province for a three-month test period.

Al Riyadh said Tuesday that Prince Naif, minister of the interior, has approved a scheme under which SR4 will be charged for the first 4.440 meters or six minutes and 40 seconds of waiting time. After the test, the system of metering will be applied across the country.

The paper quoted a Public Security official as saying that the scheme will exclude taxis carrying passengers of the Saudi Public Transport Company the long distances between the Dammam stop and other stops, as a temporary measure until Saptco routes have covered the whole of the Eastern Province.

of the peoples of the Islamic world.

The King also said that governments must offer assistance and subsidies to farmers, to enable them to discharge their duty and meet the requirements of their countries for food. God has blessed these countries with a fertile land.

Dr. Sheikh said he was happy that delegates to the conference had the opportunity of meeting the King and Crown Prince Fahd. The King and the Crown Prince greeted them warmly and gave them valuable advice.

He said the delegates expressed to the King and Crown Prince their gratitude for and appreciation of such invaluable guidance.

Delegates to the council's ninth session, being held here earlier in the day visited the Regional Center for Agricultural and Water Research and the Fisheries Training Center South of Riyadh, in the company of Dr. Sheikh.

They inspected laboratories and other facilities in the centers. The directors briefed them on their activities.

The Chief delegates also met behind closed doors in the morning under Dr. Sheikh. After the meeting, the minister said discussions dealt with cooperation and coordination between economic institutions and Arab agricultural development organizations, within the framework of the Arab League.



CONFERENCE: Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh presides over meetings in Riyadh of the Arab Agricultural Development Organization. Tuesday King Khaled received the delegates.

From Alberta

Canadian mission to visit

JEDDAH, Jan. 8 — A mission from Alberta is to visit the Kingdom for a week from Saturday.

The Canadian embassy here said Tuesday that the mission, led by Horst Schmid, the province's minister for economic development and international trade, is to follow up on the visit in 1977 of the prime minister of Alberta.

The delegates will be attempting to increase trade between Alberta and the Kingdom, to stimulate Saudi Arabian investment there, particularly in petroleum exploration, and to sell Albian expertise and services. Those are recommended as being concerned largely with the drilling, servicing and production of petroleum and natural gas.

The mission will include the province's trade director for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the director of international coordination for federal and intergovernmental affairs, the director of market development, the executive assistant to the minister, a former provincial minister, the vice-president of the Canadian/Arab Association and the vice-president of Algas.

A British mission, representing the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrives on Friday. According to the British embassy, its members will be interested in selling steel tubes, keep-fit equipment and structural

Tokyo official coming

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (R) — Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Shinya Totoku will visit Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and China for one week from Jan. 16. The ministry said Tuesday he will discuss trade and economic problems with government leaders.

The importance of any company working here does not really lie in what it is doing but rather in what it intends to do in training and maintenance.

By Hamad Al-Qadhi
Al-Jazirah

Only Saudia and the Saudi Public Transport Company use the Gregorian calendar and English. The airline issued its schedule a few months ago in English, but not in Arabic. That is although the majority of its customers need it in the language they know. It seems an Arabic version will not appear until the present schedule expires.

Why does the airline publish its schedule in English? Is it because of its scant respect for the language or because it imagines that it is dealing with a nation whose first language is English? I hope the new general manager, Sheikh Ahmad Mattar, will attend to the matter.

Seeks damage report

Unit debates compensation to innocent Mecca victims

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA) — Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie Tuesday presided over a committee which has been set up to look into compensation to civilians involved in the Holy Haram incident.

The minister said after the meeting that the committee discussed determining the number of those killed or wounded during the attack on the Holy Mosque. The committee has sought the assistance of the authorities, mainly the Ministry of Health, in order to be able to prepare its recommendations. They will later be submitted before King Khaled.

The committee has also asked the Municipality of Mecca and the Civil Defence to report on affected property, and has further requested the General Presidency for the Affairs of the Haramain to report on the number of basement rooms damaged during the assault.

He said the committee will hold another meeting late next week after collecting the full details. It has asked the authorities to send in their reports to the committee within 10 days, so that compensation can be paid as soon as possible.

Conversion
A Korean national working on the Qair seaport road project embraced Islam in Hama Monday.

Boo Mokin declared his new faith before Sheikh Abdul Aziz Yahya, Brig. Muhammad Enad, director of regional police, and Sheikh Ahmed Hashim, regional president of the Board of Religious Guidance.

The Korean, who changed his name to Yahya Mokin, said he embraced Islam as "it is the religion of justice, brotherhood and equality." He would also persuade his family to enter into Islam.

Mokin's affirmation of his faith was recorded at the Presidency of Hama Court, and he was given elementary lessons on Islam.

Aba Al-Khail confers with Brazilian official

RIYADH, Jan. 8 (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail conferred Tuesday morning with visiting Governor of Sao Paulo, Salim Maalouf.

After the meeting, Sheikh Muhammad said the visit was an opportunity for economists in a friendly, advanced country to gain first hand knowledge of economic activities in Saudi Arabia and possible areas of cooperation.

He said that Maalouf's delegation is being introduced to Saudi Arabian officials and businessmen and briefed on prospects for business and economic and trade exchanges.

He said that was particularly true with Sao Paulo, which is the nerve-center of economic and trade activities in Brazil.

He added that the present times require every effort by Saudi Arabia the exploitation of all possible cooperation to achieve development targets in the shortest possible time.

WEATHER

It will be fine during the day and cold at night, especially in the northern and central regions, where frost will form at night and in the early morning.

Temperatures will drop in the western and north-western regions.

Winds will be easterly to north-westerly and moderate. They may change to southerly in the north-western region.

Seas will be calm to moderate.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	28	17
Jeddah	15	08
Riyadh	19	11
Dhahran	23	13
Medina	20	09
Taif	30	25
Jizan	12	01
Hail	12	— 1
Turath	13	— 2
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By Turki Abdullah Al-Sudairy
Al-Riyadh

Saudi Comment

I would like to find out where we stand with regard to the companies we hire, and where they stand with regard to us.

Since we want good work and good results we have restored to companies, to help us do that in the shortest possible time. So they manage some of our utilities like the Riyadh Electricity Corporation, the Specialist Hospital in Riyadh and our telephone network.

On paper things do not look so bad, in view of our desire to have an excellent job done in a short time. But how do the companies deal with us and with the Saudi Arabian employees? Are we going to renew their contracts when they expire?

I am not aware of any effort by them to train Saudi Arabian personnel to take over, lead the work and fully understand the techniques of management.

On the contrary, I know that some of them, like the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and the Riyadh Electricity Corporation, are treating their Saudi Arabian staff shabbily, doing their best to make them of only marginal value and woefully ineffective.

Beil Canada has subcontracted the work to the Korean firm of Dong Ah. The company has no longer any claim to the privilege of the job. Someone else is carrying it out and it is certainly not our duty to obtain profits for that firm.

And while we call on others to use Arabic in their bills and correspondence, we find these three companies deal in English even with Saudi Arabian personnel. It is as though there are two standards for doing work, one in English and the other, the lower, in Arabic.

The importance of any company working here does not really lie in what it is doing but rather in what it intends to do in training and maintenance.

By Hamad Al-Qadhi
Al-Jazirah

Only Saudia and the Saudi Public Transport Company use the Gregorian calendar and English. The airline issued its schedule a few months ago in English, but not in Arabic. That is although the majority of its customers need it in the language they know. It seems an Arabic version will not appear until the present schedule expires.

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Camel seminar set

HASA, Jan. 8 (SPA) — An international seminar on the camel will be held next December.

The seminar, organized by King Faisal University's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Resources, will be attended by researchers, livestock experts and representatives of international institutions and organizations concerned with livestock breeding and animals.

Dr. Ibrahim Al-Desouqi, the dean of the faculty, said that a similar seminar was held in Sweden last month under the auspices of the International Science Organization and was attended by 21 scientists concerned with camels from Saudi Arabia, France, the United States, Australia, Britain, India and Kenya.

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Thousands demonstrate in Tabriz

Fresh violence erupts across Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 8 (AP) — Fresh violence and demonstrations flared in the provinces of Iran Monday as authorities sought to head off more street clashes in the holy city of Qom.

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini, under pressure to intervene in regional disputes, announced he would accept no appointments for the next 15 days.

In reports of clashes from around Iran Monday:

— Tens of thousands of demonstrators filled the streets of the northwestern capital of Tabriz, setting fire to a pro-Khomeini revolutionary committee headquarters building.

— The governor general of Kurdistan resigned to join protesters who are demanding

that the central government withdraw non-Kurdish revolutionary guards from the province. The chief of the Kurds appealed to Khomeini to help settle the dispute.

— Another slaying was reported in the Gulf port of Bandar Lengeh, where between 41 and 56 were killed in weekend battles between majority Shiites and minority Sunnis.

— Eight persons were reported killed in Baluchistan-Sistan province in southeastern Iran, where several people were killed last month as some residents demanded the withdrawal of the revolutionary guard.

The Islamic revolutionary prosecutor's office in Qom warned troublemakers to stay away from the city Wednesday when

thousands of pilgrims were expected to observe the Shiite holy day of Ashura, the 40th day of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad and founder of the Shiite sect.

— Revolutionary guards and police have been ordered to stop any suspicious movement at the city's entrance, "state-run radio said."

— According to reports reaching their office, a group of counter-revolutionary elements and the leftovers of the American agents are planning to repeat Friday's violence, "the office said."

Street clashes broke out last Friday in Qom, 160 kilometers south of Tehran, between unarmed worshippers approaching the mosque and people identifying themselves as supporters of Ayatollah Muhammad Kazem Shariat-Madari, the nation's second ranking religious leader.

Supporters of Shariat-Madari said they had been refused permission to visit the family of a Shariat-Madari bodyguard who was shot in a clash with Khomeini's supporters.

Western reporters were expelled from Tabriz, the provincial capital of the Turkish-speaking province of Azerbaijan in northwestern Iran, on Monday as violence continued for the fourth straight day.

Former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, who was dispatched by Khomeini to Bandar Lengeh, held his first meeting with Shiites who clashed with Sunnis Friday and Saturday.

"No meeting was scheduled with the Sunni leaders... mainly because they were holding a separate meeting between themselves the whole afternoon," state radio quoted Yazdi as saying.

The *Banad* newspaper reported that Shiites were accusing a Sunni of starting the trouble by making disparaging remarks against the Shiites and stirring up the Sunnis.

During Beirut visit

U.S. congressmen meet Arafat

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (AP) — Members of a U.S. congressional delegation have met with Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat during a three-day visit here, Congressman Toby Moffett, Democrat, Connecticut, disclosed at a press conference Monday.

Moffett, heading a six-member congressional group, told reporters before departing for Damascus, that those who met with Arafat "pressed on him to halt military operations against Israel from Lebanon."

The team of representatives, who arrived last Thursday, are here on a fact-finding mission and to "show support to the central Lebanese government, reconstruction and Lebanese unity," Moffett said.

They met with Lebanese President Elias



DEMONSTRATION: Part of the million-strong crowd supporting Ayatollah Khomeini in Tehran Saturday raise their fists as they face the U.S. embassy. The demonstration was called by Khomeini to protest foreign involvement which Khomeini blames for recent clashes around the country.

Motives unclear

Palestinians riot in Gaza

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, Jan. 8 (AP) — Several hundred Palestinian demonstrators rioted in downtown Gaza Monday evening, attacking the local Red Crescent Society, two restaurants and a movie theater.

Gaza residents said the multi-story building housing the Red Crescent Society was set afire and "seriously damaged." Several demonstrators reportedly suffered smoke inhalation, but no serious injuries were reported.

Israeli troops fired into the air to disperse the mob, made a number of arrests and sealed off the area, according to local residents.

The army spokesman said the disturbance

lasted about two hours and the town of 120,000 was quiet Monday night.

The motives behind the riot were not immediately clear. One source said the demonstrators were Muslim activists protesting plans to establish a secular university in Gaza, while another source blamed tension between Communists and anti-Communists in the occupied city.

There apparently was no connection with recent Palestinian demonstrations against the proposed autonomy plan for Gaza and the West Bank.

According to Arab journalists, the protesters attacked the Red Crescent headquarters, damaging offices, a clinic and a restaurant in the building. Then they proceeded from the center of town toward the beach, damaging a movie theater and a seaside cafe.

The Gaza Strip, wedged between Israel and the Sinai Peninsula along the Mediterranean coast, is a 144-square-mile area packed with 450,000 Palestinians. About half of them are refugees from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war and their families.

The head of the Red Crescent Society, Dr. Haider Abdul-Shafi, said the organization was not involved in plans to open a new university in Gaza. Abdul-Shafi, a strong supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also said he doubted that the demonstration was aimed at him.

Moroccan envoy gives message to Iraq leader

BAGHDAD, Jan. 8 (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday received a message from King Hassan of Morocco on bilateral relations and Arab developments, the Iraqi News Agency reported. It said the verbal message was conveyed by Ahmad Ben Souda, the Moroccan king's private counselor and special envoy.

Abu Iyad accuses Qaddafi of bid to split PLO

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (R) — A Palestinian commando chief has accused Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi of trying to split the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and provoke commando groups under its umbrella into fighting each other.

The charge was made by PLO leader Yasser Arafat's deputy in the Fateh organization, Salah Kbalaf, codenamed Abu Iyad. He was speaking at a mass rally in Beirut two days after Libya announced it would break all relations with Fateh and suspend aid to it because "it had deviated from the armed struggle against Israel."

The decision climaxed a bitter row between Fateh, biggest of the eight commando groups in the PLO, and Qaddafi over Arafat's efforts to steer the Palestinians toward diplomacy and moderation. Arafat heads both Fateh and the PLO.

Abu Iyad branded Qaddafi as an undercover agent "who acted on behalf of the United States." He added that the Libyan leader had given no aid to Fateh since 1975, despite pledging to donate \$19 million a few months ago.

Qaddafi is depriving our fighters of the funds of Libya, whose oil belongs to the Arab nation. We (Palestinians) and all the Arabs are entitled to the oil funds," Abu Iyad said.

Palestinian sources said Sunday Qaddafi had earmarked \$28 million for Fateh last November, and another \$22 million for five other commando groups.

Arab governments usually transfer aid payments to the PLO, whose Fateh-dominated administration then allocates it to various groups and departments. Palestinian critics of this practice say it helps concentrate power in the hands of Fateh leaders.

Commenting on Abu Iyad's speech, the Libyan News Agency Jana said Tuesday that Libya is a genuine ally of the Palestinian resistance.

Sudan, Uganda mark renewal of ties Jan. 10

KAMPALA, Jan. 8 (AP) — A ceremonial reopening of the border between Uganda and Sudan will take place Jan. 10, Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi has said.

Alimadi told reporters Monday the deputy defense minister and the army chief of staff will lead a Ugandan delegation across the border at Nimule to the Sudanese city of Juba to commemorate the renewal of relations between the two countries.

The border between Uganda and Sudan was never officially closed. But Alimadi said that following recent agreements between the two countries, "normal flow of traffic will resume without interference."

Alimadi also said a Sudanese Charge d'Affaires to Uganda is to arrive Jan. 10.

Relations between the two countries were strained following the ouster of former Ugandan President Idi Amin last April. Thousands of fleeing Amin soldiers sought refuge in Sudan.

Kennedy calls for increased U.S. military force in M.E.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 8 (AP) — Senator Edward Kennedy has called for building up U.S. military strength in the Middle East and Southwest Asia as well as immediate aid to Pakistan in response to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Opening six days of campaigning in Iowa, the first major battle ground of the 1980 presidential campaign, Kennedy Monday accused President Jimmy Carter's administration of "lurching from crisis to crisis."

Kennedy Carter's chief rival for the Democratic Party Presidential Nomination, also repeated his criticism of Carter's decision to halt most U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union as a "heavy and unfair burden" on farmers and taxpayers.

Kennedy described the Soviet action in Afghanistan as "a cruel act of naked and massive Soviet aggression."

He said the United States must move to deter the Soviets "from attacking or dominating other countries in the Middle East and Southwest Asia."

He called for strengthening "our own military presence in this vital but increasingly unstable part of the world through increased deployments of our naval forces and access to additional military facilities."

"We must immediately provide military support to Pakistan after taking appropriate steps to reassure India about how it is to be used."

Kennedy also called for increased aid to Israel, Egypt "and our other friends and allies throughout the region."

He also called for expanded cooperation with China.

In the meantime, John Stennis, chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services



Edward Kennedy

Committee, said Monday that the United States should establish a military support base near the Mideast oil fields.

Stennis, an influential voice on military affairs in Congress, warned that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was that country's first big step toward "having their long-sought warm water port." He said the U.S. would need an Indian Ocean base to counter any further Soviet moves in the region.

"The clincher as to why we must have this military support there is our present dependence on this area for a supply of oil to keep our economy going," he said at a news conference in Mississippi. "To have to put in an active military supply base in this area is an added burden, but as I see it, we have no choice and we should move promptly."

Stennis said he had not discussed the matter directly with Carter and had no recommendation for the site of such a base.

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U.S. offers satellite site to Chinese

BEIJING, Jan. 8 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Vice Premier Geng Biao that the United States is prepared to provide China with a ground station capable of picking up U.S. satellite information, an American official said Tuesday.

The ground station, used to pick up information from the earth resources satellite Landsat, also could have military applications, the U.S. spokesman said.

The satellite mainly provides information useful for agriculture and exploration for oil, gas and minerals. The ground station uses very advanced electronic technology, the spokesman said.

The ground station is regarded as a partial American answer to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Premier Deng Xiaoping told Brown Tuesday that "all countries in the world should enter into an alliance to deal with Soviet global expansion."

The official Xinhua news agency quoted Brown as saying in the closed door meeting that the United States and China should coordinate their policies on the "Soviet threat."

Deng who also is armed forces chief of staff said: "China and the United States should do something in a down-to-earth way to defend world peace against Soviet hegemonism."

He also said he hoped the United States would strengthen its unity with Western Europe.

The two men discussed the Soviet military action in Afghanistan and its possible effects, the situation in Indochina, Sino-U.S. relations and other issues.

Brown opened his meeting with Deng by underscoring common U.S.-Chinese security interests. While the Afghanistan question is occupying an important place in the talks here, his original mission discusses broad-based cooperation with the Chinese.

U.S. official to visit Belgrade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — U.S. State Department Counselor Matthew Nimetz will visit Yugoslavia on Thursday for talks with top officials and he also may travel to Romania and Spain, administration sources have said.

Nimetz is now in Turkey for negotiations on a new defense cooperation agreement with that country.

Officials who asked not to be identified said Nimetz's proposed visits to Yugoslavia and Romania were intended to compensate for the decision of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance to cancel his scheduled trips to those countries last month because of the Iran crisis.

Nimetz is expected to discuss a broad range of issues during his visits.



WARRIORS: U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown looks at a thousand-year-old statue of a Chinese warrior during his tour of Peking's Forbidden City. Brown is in Communist China for talks on, among other things, the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

'My opinion has changed'

Ignored, lied to, deceived by Communists, Carter abandons his 'soft' Russia stance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — The dramatic burst of Soviet adventurism in Afghanistan and the realities of domestic American politics are having a profound effect on President Jimmy Carter's view of the world and his conduct of foreign policy.

The transformation may not be permanent, for in the ups and downs of U.S.-Soviet relations a thaw historically follows a freeze as predictably as winter gives way to spring.

But for the moment, at least, Carter has cloaked himself in a traditional anti-Communism, sounding more like former President Harry Truman in the upsurge of the cold war 25 years ago, with just a tinge of the sort of piety often associated with John Foster Dulles. Jimmy Carter in 1980 seems a far cry from the ex-governor of Georgia who moved into the White House three years ago preaching good will.

A string of Carter's recent moves tells the story. The SALT II nuclear arms limitation treaty has been swept from the Senate calendar. Defense spending will be boosted, as will American arms sales abroad. Food is being used as a foreign policy weapon.

Having entered office determined to seek an accommodation with the Soviet Union,

Carter now condemns the Russians as "a powerful atheistic government." He could easily have been mistaken for Dulles, President Dwight Eisenhower's secretary of state, who often saw the devil lurking in the Kremlin.

By his own testimony, Carter is a changed man, jolted into a new awareness of the Soviets by his military intervention in Afghanistan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's "completely inadequate and completely misleading" explanation.

Carter bore witness to his conversion in a New Year's Eve television interview — and exposed himself at the same time to charges of naivete and resulting political ridicule.

"My opinion of the Russians has changed more dramatically in the last week than ever the previous 2½ years before that," he said. Accusing Brezhnev of not telling the truth, Carter volunteered, "this action of the Soviets has made a more dramatic change in my own opinion of what the Soviet's ultimate goals are than anything they've done in the previous time I've been in office."

Apparently, Carter was as much distressed by Brezhnev's lack of candor — the Soviet leader claimed the Russian troops had been

invited into Afghanistan by the Amin government to protect the country against "some outside third-nation threat" — as by the military action itself.

No sooner had Carter spoken than Republican presidential challenger Ronald Reagan issued a sarcastic statement congratulating him for "belatedly" discovering the Russians cannot be trusted.

How much Carter is being pushed into an anti-Soviet stance by his political competition is unclear. But even as he moves to harden his position, virtually all the presidential candidates, Democratic and Republican, are accusing him of not being tough enough.

Besides Reagan's criticism, Republican John Connally charged that "we've shown weakness and appeasement," and Senator Howard Baker said the Soviets had embarked on a policy of adventurism because "they can push the United States and the United States will not push back."

Indochinese refugees

Americans to aid homeless

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (AP) — The U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, Victor Palmieri, promised Tuesday the United States will resettle an average of 10,000 Indochinese refugees a month from Thailand beginning in February, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Palmieri made the pledge during a meeting with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chavanapan after he returned from a two-day trip to various refugee camps on the eastern and northeastern Thai borders.

Palmieri, accompanied by the U.S. deputy assistant secretary for East Asia and Pacific affairs, John D. Negroponte, spent Sunday and Monday touring Cambodian refugee camps on Thailand's eastern border and other refugee camps in northeastern Thailand.

The two U.S. officials arrived in Thailand Saturday for a first-hand look at the refugee situation in the country and for discussions with Thai officials.

The spokesman said Palmieri told Kriangsak that about 7,500 Indochinese refugees a month will be taken from Thailand for immediate resettlement, while another 2,500

will be flown to the Philippines to await resettlement.

Palmieri also told Kriangsak that the U.S. government will ask the Philippines to expand its refugee transit center which has the capacity to accommodate 10,000 refugees and turn it into a center which will be able to receive up to 50,000 refugees.

Negroponte also promised the Thai government that the United States will provide patrol boats for Thai use in suppressing the pirates who have been attacking Vietnamese boat people off the coast of Thailand.

3 policemen die in Milan ambush; offices guarded

MILAN, Jan. 8 (Agencies) Three Milan policemen were shot dead in their patrol car Tuesday and the Red Brigades urban guerrillas claimed responsibility.

Police said the young attackers appeared to have stopped their car under a railway bridge early Tuesday morning and pretended it had broken down. When the police patrol car pulled up behind, three or four gunshots fired about 20 shots through the windows.

A telephone caller to a Milan newspaper, who said he was speaking for the Red Brigades, said: "We have intercepted and eliminated a nucleus in plain clothes in charge of the surveillance of factories and schools." He then hung up the telephone.

Police said the three dead men were involved mainly in political work with the national police force.

A white Fiat believed to have been used by the attackers was later found abandoned not far from the scene of the ambush.

The ambush came as police strengthened security around Premier Francesco Cossiga's office, the parliament and other public buildings in Rome in the wake of the slaying of Sicily's top office holder.

Investigators speculated the assassination in Palermo Sunday of Santi Mattarella, president of Sicily's regional government, may have been a joint operation of the Mafia and urban guerrillas.

The killing of Mattarella was widely described as Italy's worst political crime since the kidnapping and slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978. Both Moro and Mattarella were Christian Democrats and both favored a cautious admission of communists into government.

Cossiga is also Christian Democrat. Security was stepped up around all ministries and party headquarters and the private residences of top politicians.

A group of communist deputies submitted a question to the government in Parliament asking "what links are known to exist between Mafia and terrorism."

Mexican truck wreck kills 29

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 8 (AP) — A dump truck loaded with eight tons of gravel lost its brakes, rolled backwards down a hill and plowed into a large group of schoolchildren on an outing, killing 29 persons, police said.

A police spokeswoman said 19 children between six and 10 years old and four adults died in the accident near Xochimilco, a southern suburb of the Mexican capital.

She said the accident occurred before noon Monday.

"Another 14 children have been hospitalized with serious injuries, and from what doctors tell us we fear the death toll will go up. Six of the kids aged between six and seven are in critical condition," the spokeswoman said.

She said all the victims were Mexicans. She said the adults killed were two teachers, one assistant teacher and a parent.

"The children were going on an excursion to a nearby park to celebrate Epiphany or 'three kings,'" she said.

The spokeswoman quoted police as saying the dump truck lost its brakes at the top of a hill three blocks away from the school, rolled down backwards, and plowed into the group of kids.

"According to the witnesses, the truck dragged more than a dozen children with it off the road as it plunged down an embankment 50 meters below," she said.

Police who rushed to the scene some of them veteran officers, returned "sick and white in the face from what they saw," she said.

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98 not out helps six-wicket win

Greg Chappell leads Australia to victory in Test

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (Agencies) — Australian captain Greg Chappell hit an unbeaten 98 here Tuesday to lead his side to a convincing six-wicket win over England on the fourth day of the second Test.

The win gave Australia a decisive 2-0 lead in the three-Test series. They won the first Test in Perth three weeks ago by 138 runs.

Greg Chappell fittingly hit the winning run when he smashed a slow ball from Ian

Botham over mid-wicket to the boundary, sending several thousand delighted spectators racing on to the field as the players ran for the safety of the pavilion.

Chappell came to the wicket just before the end of the first hour of the morning, when Australia were a shaky 51 for two in their chase after the 216 runs they needed to win. He batted for nearly four hours, hitting 10 boundaries in a commanding innings that

steered Australia to their winning total of 219 for six.

England were not disgraced by the defeat, which was almost a foregone conclusion from the first day, when Greg Chappell won the toss and put England in to bat on a wicket soaked by almost non-stop rain during the previous three days.

England skipper Mike Brearley made the Australians fight every inch of the way for runs.

The six England bowlers used bowled accurately, a counterpoint to the tight field set by Brearley.

But the chief destroyer for England was left swing bowler Derek Underwood, who captured all the Australian wickets to fall in their second innings for 60 runs by tea-time.

Underwood struck early in the morning, when he clean-bowled Julien Wiener for 13.

He then removed the valuable wicket of Ian Chappell, who was brilliantly caught by a diving Ian Botham inches from the ground only a few feet from the bat for nine.

Underwood struck again shortly after lunch, when Rick McCosker, who batted doggedly throughout the morning, got an edge and gave Bob Taylor a simple catch behind after scoring 41.

Australia were then three for 98 and England were back in the fight. But Hughes and Chappell put their heads down, the pace slowing considerably.

The England advantage slowly disappeared and at tea the Australians were once more on top.

Scores: England 123 (D. Lillee four for 40) and 237 (D. Gower 98; G. Dymock three for 48); Australia 145 (I. Chappell 42; I. Botham four for 29) and 219 for four (G. Chappell 98 not out; D. Underwood three for 71).

In Perth, Western Australia crushed the West Indies by eight wickets with more than a day to spare at the WACA Ground on Monday.

It was Western Australia's fourth victory in only five matches against touring West Indies sides.

The game ended when Craig Serjeant ran a leg-bye off the bowling of spinner Derek Parry.

Western Australia used superior batting, bowling and fielding against a somewhat casual approach by the West Indies.

A specially arranged 50-overs-a-side game between the two teams was scheduled for Tuesday, originally the final day of the four-day match.

Over flag, anthem

Taipei takes IOC to court

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 8 (R) — Taipei's Olympic Committee will ask a Swiss court to overrule an order by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that it should stop using the flag and national anthem of the Nationalist Chinese Republic at Olympic events.

The Taipei Olympic officials want Lausanne District Court to issue a temporary injunction which would allow them to take part in next month's Lake Placid Winter Olympics and the Summer Games in Moscow in July as the "Republic of China Olympic Committee".

Last Nov. 26 the IOC said a majority of its 89 national Olympic Committee members had voted in favor of a formula to admit mainland China for the first time under the Communist flag.

The formula required the Taipei team to rename themselves the "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee" implying provincial status, and stop using the Nationalist flag and anthem under which they have competed since 1949.

A Swiss lawyer representing Taipei said he considered that a Swiss court was competent since the IOC was based in this country. The hearing is expected to last only two hours but the court president will not give his ruling until later this week.

The IOC will be contesting the Taipei request and a lawyer for the committee said the debate was sure to touch on the central question of Chinese participation in top-flight sports, although only a temporary injunction was being sought.

But it was not clear who would appear under what flag in Lake Placid if the court ruled in favor of Taipei, as invitations have already been sent out to Chinese athletes under the formula approved in November.

'Will help breach apartheid'

British rugby official defends tour

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP) — In the face of strong black African opposition, the president of Britain's Rugby Union Monday staunchly defended plans for a British Lions tour of South Africa this summer.

Alec Ramsay said: "We feel that South Africa has made enormous strides towards multi-racial integration in rugby. We know that they began from a low base, but the changes have been substantial."

"There is an old and traditional friendship between British and South African rugby and we decided it was best to encourage their moves by maintaining contact. We don't agree with the view that to isolate them will bring about swifter change."

First of season

Teams line up for Argentine G.P.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8 (AP) — The 15 teams that will participate in the Grand Prix of Argentina next Sunday have arrived in Buenos Aires and are actively preparing for the first race in the 1980 Formula One season.

Many of the teams will introduce new cars, and local commentators are especially looking forward to seeing the performance of the new Ferrari 312 T-5, driven by world champion Jody Scheckter of South Africa and Gilles Villeneuve of Canada.

Another attraction of the season will be the new Lotus 81, built by Colin Chapman of Britain.

Chapman's team gave a poor performance last year, when it was headed by Carlos Reutemann of Argentina. This year, Elio de Angelis of Italy will replace Reutemann.

The Renault team will introduce its new R20 model, driven by Jean Pier Jabouille and Rene Arnoux, both of France.

Other makers showing up with new models are Shadow, Ensign and Arrows, but most experts give them little chances of capturing the first positions.

Beppe Gabbini of Italy and David Kennedy of Britain will drive a Shadow. Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland will drive an Ensign, while Ricardo Patrese of Italy and Jochen Maas of West Germany will be at the command of one Arrow each.

Argentina will display its own novelty, the Osella FA-1, built by Italian car maker Osella. It will be driven by Eddie Cheever, of Italy.

One team that will not make any changes in its car is the Saudi-Williams, which will stick with its Williams FW07. The car got good results in the 1979 season, when it was driven by Regazzoni. This time, Reutemann will replace Regazzoni, along with Alan Jones of Australia.

Another car that will appear as it did last year is the Ligier JS11, driven by Didier

Pironi and Jacques Laffite of France. Brabham will be represented by Ricardo Zunino of Argentina, and Nelson Piquet of Brazil. Alfa Romeo by Patrick Depailler of France and Bruno Giacomelli of Italy. McLaren by John Watson of Great Britain and Alain Prost of France, and ATS by Marc Surer of Switzerland and Jan Lammers of the Netherlands.

The experts will also keep a close eye on the Fittipaldi group. Former world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil bought the former Wolf team and hopes to capture the leading positions in the 1980 season.

Navratilova defeats

Austin in Maryland

LANDOVER, Maryland, Jan. 8 (AP) — Martina Navratilova, in an awesome display of power and finesse, crushed Tracy Austin 6-2, 6-1 Monday to win the Women's Series Tennis Championship here.

Navratilova, re-asserting her claim to top ranking in women's tennis, cruised past Austin easily, losing only eight points in the final set.

She had too much of everything for the 17-year-old Californian. Navratilova had 10 service winners, a number of volley winners and even a delicate drop ball volley that she sprung on Austin for three easy points.

"I don't know if I was ever more consistent and overpowering at the same time," she said. "I felt like I could make any shot, and I almost could."

Austin, who twice downed Chris Evert Lloyd in the six-day event, summed up her defeat succinctly during the awards ceremony: "I've never seen her play this well."

Navratilova not only established the tempo which allowed her to make good use of her serve-and-volley game, but she also turned the tables on Austin and chased the little baseline performer all over the court.



CAUGHT: England's Graham Gooch is caught by Greg Chappell off Geoff Dymock in the Sydney Test.

Forest to meet Liverpool in F.A. Cup fourth round

LONDON, Jan. 8 (R) — Two of England's most successful soccer clubs in recent years, Nottingham Forest and Liverpool, have been drawn to meet in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup on Jan. 26.

European Cup holder Forest will be at home, which could be a decisive advantage in its bid to win the one English soccer trophy which has so far eluded it under manager Brian Clough. He has guided the team to the League championship once and the league cup twice.

Forest beat Liverpool, the current League champion and leader, 2-0 at Nottingham in the European Cup last season. Forest also gained a 1-0 home win against Liverpool in the League this season.

If Arsenal, the F.A. Cup holders, win a replay with Cardiff, it will be at home to Brighton in the fourth round.

Fourth Division Halifax, which caused a major upset Saturday by knocking First Division Manchester City out of the Cup, has been drawn away to Bolton, struggling at the bottom of the First Division.

Third Division Swindon, who are also in the semi-final of the League Cup, has a home

tie against either London's Tottenham or Manchester United, who play on Wednesday.

In Wigan, the final qualifier for the third round of the F.A. emerged Monday night when Fourth Division Wigan beat non-League Northwich Victoria 1-0 at the seventh attempt.

Their second round match had been postponed by bad weather four times, abandoned once and drawn 2-2 Saturday.

The Northwich part-timers held their hosts until Derek Brownbill came on as substitute with eight minutes left. His last minute header settled the tie.

Northwich, founded in 1874, when the F.A. Cup was only two years old, claimed the hero of the night in goalkeeper Dave Ryan, with a series of reflex action saves. But Wigan, which earned League status only last season, won the prize, a third round visit to Chelsea, riding high in Division Two, next Monday.

The winner of that match will travel to First Division Everton in search of a place in the last 16.

Greece offers permanent site for apolitical Olympic Games

ATHENS, Jan. 8 (R) — Greece has called for the Olympic Games to be returned to their birthplace to stop them being the subject of political exploitation.

Speaking during a ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone of a new permanent Olympic stadium in Athens, Premier Constantine Karamanlis said Greece was the birthplace of the Games and continues the tradition of basic principles which strive for the improvement of mankind.

"It is necessary to save the Olympic ideal and rid it of politics and financial exploitation. This is the reason that Greece intends to apply again to the International Olympic Committee to renew its proposal for the Olympic Games to be returned to their birthplace," Karamanlis said.

Karamanlis who first proposed in 1976 that the Olympic Games return permanently to Greece, added in apparent reference to Western threats to boycott the 1980 Games in Moscow, "already during recent international developments there has been talk of making the games a political issue."

"We disapprove of this idea, the same way we disapprove of the military intervention in Afghanistan. The first threatens a century old peaceful institution, while the second threatens peace."

The New York Times agrees. It said in an editorial Tuesday that the Olympic Games

should be given a permanent site in Greece in order to "prevent the Games from ever again serving as a political hostage."

While staying neutral on the question of whether the United States should boycott the Games because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the Times said,

"Americans should capitalize on the world's outrage over Afghanistan to prevent the Games from ever again serving as a political hostage — by giving the Olympiad a permanent site, logically in Greece."

Noting President Carter's warning about a possible American boycott of the Olympics as a reprisal for Soviet actions in Afghanistan, the Times said:

"Ideally, Americans would make their participation in Moscow a condition for fundamental reform of the Games, to restore them to a simpler sport."

"The goal should be to build a permanent facility for the summer Games in Greece, their historic home."

But columnist Shirley Povich of the Washington Post recommended Tuesday that the United States should pull out of the Olympics and ask other countries to do so as well.

"It would be no great cause for heartbreak. The Games aren't as important as self-perpetuating Olympic officials think," she wrote.



UP FOR THE BALL: Coventry goalkeeper Les Sealey goes up for the ball with Mick Ferguson of Coventry and David O'Leary of Arsenal on the right in a recent game at Highbury.

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ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

Troop movements heighten South Lebanon tension

By Jeremy Clift

TYRE, South Lebanon — Troop movements on both sides of the tense Israeli-Lebanese border have set rival militia forces on edge and brought a sudden flare-up in fighting in the battle-shattered region.

Both Israel and Syria, which has some 30,000 peace-keeping troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate, have regrouped their forces near the frontier and reports of an imminent Syrian pull-out from Beirut threaten to leave a potentially explosive security vacuum in the capital.

Increased artillery duels in the south have been accompanied by an escalation of the psychological war, with both the Syrians and Israelis accusing each other of plotting a military strike.

A United Nations spokesman said more than 100 Israeli soldiers crossed into southern Lebanon Thursday after an Israeli soldier was reported wounded in a clash with Palestinian commandos at the border. He said they later withdrew without incident. Palestinian commandos said Israel was pouring reinforcements into southern Lebanon's right-wing, border enclave but reports of tanks and armor crossing the frontier were denied by the Lebanese Military Command.

Lebanese Premier Salim Hoss flew to Damascus on Monday to urge Syrian President Hafez Assad to

postpone the withdrawal of peace-keeping troops from Beirut. Lebanese officials feared the pullout could plunge the capital back into violence between rightists and leftists.

On Jan. 30, Israel's Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said the Israeli army had taken certain unspecified steps to counter a possible threat to the northern border with Syria, though he added that he did not see any danger of war.

But stepped-up reconnaissance flights over the whole of South Lebanon and increased gun-boat patrols along the coast sent tensions rocketing among the war-weary southern population that has lived through five years of continual violence.

The commander of the Israeli-backed rightist militias in the south immediately placed his forces on full alert after reports of Syrian troop movements and this week Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat said his commandos were also ready for battle. But Lebanese officials dismissed reports of a buildup of Palestinian forces.

Arafat said this month that Weizman's admission that the Israeli army was redeploying its troops near the northern frontier signaled an impending Israeli attack on South Lebanon.

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin has said that Tel Aviv was watching the situation carefully "in view of additional Syrian military concentration in Lebanon."

He claimed that Israel was not interested in attacking any country, but that it must remain on its guard. "Under no circumstances can we again be surprised," he said, referring to the joint Syrian and Egyptian offensive in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

United Nations sources date the heightened tension in the region to the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the coastal road late last month.

They also say that a report by state-run radio, later officially denied that Israel had sent 100 tanks into the rightist southern border enclave increased local unease.

The enclave is a 10 kilometers wide strip of territory running along the frontier with Israel.

The Israelis handed over the territory to the militias of Maj. Saad Haddad, a defector from the Lebanese army, as they retreated following their invasion of South Lebanon in March 1978.

Since that time a 6,000-strong United Nations peace-keeping force has been stationed in the south, but has never been able to exercise fully its mandate in the rightist enclave.

Military sources Beirut said the Syrians had concentrated the troops withdrawn from the coastal region in the eastern Bekaa Valley, near the Syrian border.

The Syrian troops stayed on in Lebanon under a mandate from the Arab League after helping to end the 1975-76 civil war in which 60,000 people died.

The sources said that the Syrians wanted to guard against a possible Israeli attack against Syria through the Bekaa Valley.

But diplomatic sources said the Syrian redeployment coincided with efforts by Damascus to refocus regional attention from Moscow's military thrust into Afghanistan and back onto the U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian peace accords. The accords have been condemned by most of the Arab world.

The redeployment also coincided with Arab protests against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, they added.

But reports that the Syrians were planning a withdrawal from the capital took Lebanese politicians by surprise.

Diplomatic sources said the proposed pullout indicated that the Syrians did not want to go on being a punchbag for Lebanese factions.

Nevertheless, they added they were not surprised that the regrouping of Syrian forces had made the Israelis extra-watchful.

Last week Syrian President Assad and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko pledged to step up cooperation between their two states.

Israeli Premier Begin pledged Thursday to stand by the Christians of Lebanon if factional hostilities erupted again after Syrian troops withdrew from Beirut. (R)

BANI-SADR'S HARD LINE

The revolutionary, hard line taken by Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, Iran's new president in his first public address did not dampen American optimism on an imminent solution to the crisis of the hostages held in the American embassy in Tehran. Bani-Sadr's record of moderation and reasonableness is well known. Observers take his extremist statements as no more than as sop to the revolutionary students, and, behind them, the Ayatollah Khomeini himself.

Bani-Sadr's popularity, evidenced by his landslide victory over his opponents, provides him with the independence he needs. He is certainly no one's stooge. In fact, there are fears that the vast support he was shown to command might lead to his monopolizing of power. These fears were reflected in the recent personal attack launched against him by Khomeini.

In any case, it is expected that the new president will establish himself on power very quickly — certainly before next March when the general elections are due to be held. The Americans seem to realize this, and to be responding to the opportunity it offers. A non-official American delegation invited by the students occupying the embassy will soon be operating in Tehran. And the State Department's report on human rights violations around the world has seized for the first time the sufferings of Iran under the former Shah's regime (although it mentioned violations of human rights under the present regime also).

This will be taken by many Iranians as a significant admission which will go some way toward mollifying their feelings, and might help the international commission which is due to visit Iran soon to negotiate the release of the hostages.

Like President Carter, Bani-Sadr realizes that the crisis over the hostages is taking up time which would be better spent facing up to the real danger represented by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Bani-Sadr also realizes that the Iranian people are expecting him to act decisively to restore an economy shattered by nearly two years of revolutionary upheaval.

Chinese rocket for Pakistan's warhead?

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE —

The Chinese have refused to resume "normalization" talks with their intimidating Soviet neighbors because they are convinced that the "begomists" in the Kremlin are bent on making more military mischief.

The message for Moscow is that the more the Russians expand, the greater the resistance they will meet, and the tighter could be the coordination of "complementary actions" with China and the U.S. agreed to meet any common threat earlier last month.

After six futile sessions in Moscow, the two seemingly implacable Communist rivals were expected to continue their dialogue of the deaf in Peking this month. Now China has declared that the Soviet mugging of Afghanistan makes it "inappropriate" for their delegates to meet, since it raises "new obstacles" to negotiation.

The obstacles are easy to identify. The Chinese proposed to raise with the Russians such questions as their military overlordship of not one but two "independent" states along the Chinese frontier — Afghanistan and Mongolia, where Soviet forces far outnumber Ulan Bator's own 30,000-strong army. (The Russians have three combat divisions in Mongolia, as well as teams manning rockets deployed against the People's Republic).

According to Peking the Russians only wanted to hammer out a useless "broad declaration of prin-

ciples" with the Chinese, while working away undisturbed at their designs for dominating their neighbors, including China itself.

A recent commentary in the *People's Daily* warned the world that the USSR had switched to the offensive and planned repeat performances of its *Blitzkrieg* against Afghanistan as stepping-stones to global hegemony.

It pointed out that the Russian armed forces were now concentrating on developing their potential for a pre-emptive strike, the attacking power of their once defensive but now ubiquitous navy, and speed and mobility in a conventional or "limited nuclear" war exemplified by the massive shift of troops in wide-bodied transports that smothered resistance in Kabul.

This analysis closely matched a study submitted to the Defense Department in Washington last year by American experts, and China's unilateral suspension of the Sino-Soviet talks could be seen as "complementary action," in support of President Carter's own moves against Moscow.

It seemed timed to make the maximum impact. Since there will now be no negotiations to jeopardize, the Chinese will in theory be freer to teach Russia's ally Hanoi a "second lesson" nine years after their first invasion of Vietnam — and it so happened that just one day before the announcement, U.S. congressmen (well-briefed in Peking) made public their predictable conviction that China was ready to use force if the Vietnamese attacked Thailand.

The news also followed swiftly upon the visit of

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to the Chinese capital, during which the Americans revealed that they were prepared to supply "defense-related" technology to help the Chinese, and then (as a senior Pakistani adviser put it) "told the Chinese that they should help Pakistan." And in Islamabad last month Foreign Minister Huang Hua briefed President Zia-ul-Haq on the proposals for coordinating arms aid.

President Carter is offering \$400 million of economic and military assistance, but China has been Pakistan's closest ally in the past, and Peking's numerous aid projects have included the Karakorum highway, the great strategic road built by 40,000 Chinese workers that links the two countries just south of the Afghan panhandle.

In 1972 Premier Chou En-lai told President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: "We are not ammunition merchants: whatever your defense requirements are, they will be met free." By 1977 China had given Pakistan more than \$250 million of arms. Their bandshake went limp when Zia supplanted and killed Bhutto, but strategic expediency has inevitably strengthened it again.

Neither the U.S. nor China will supply Islamabad with advanced, sophisticated weapons. But while the Americans are officially inhibited by Pakistan's insistence on developing a nuclear potential, the Chinese are inhibited only by the urgent necessity of first replacing the super-annuated arms in their own outdated forces.

In August, 1978, they were reliably reported to

have offered the Pakistanis the technology required to extract plutonium from spent nuclear fuel, which would have enabled them to make their own atomic bomb.

The Pakistanis now have that technology, but a warhead needs a vehicle, and the Chinese have developed a family of four guided missiles, the smallest being the CSS1 rocket with a range of 600 miles, and the largest the latest liquid-fuel CSSX4 intercontinental ballistic missile, with a range of about 7,000 miles, which American intelligence sources believe will be deployed this year or next.

The military implications of this situation may not be relevant today, but they underline the fact that China cannot be dismissed as a "paper dragon," and that once they have benefited from a technological boost from the U.S. the Chinese might in turn provide Pakistan with weaponry Washington could not legally supply direct.

As Frank Press, Carter's special adviser on scientific affairs, visited Peking last month to "expand cooperation," the Russians had probably asked who passed on what to whom under the general heading of "complementary actions" Directed against the USSR.

But with the Chinese, where there is a stick there is always a carrot — in this case the alternative of renewed negotiations for a better understanding with Peking that would enable the Russians to concentrate their military energies against the West. For that, however, they would first have to withdraw from Afghanistan. (OFNS)

saudi press review

Weekend newspapers led with a variety of stories. While *Al-Jazirah* led with the visit of Morocco's King Hassan II to Saudi Arabia, *Okaz* led with the withdrawal Friday of Syrian peacekeeping forces from Lebanon. In a lead, *Al Medina* quoted a United States official as saying that the Soviet military commanders held a meeting in Kabul to prepare a plan for an invasion of Pakistan. *Al Bilad* reported in a banner headline the impending Doha meeting of the Gulf Information Ministers to plan an information strategy for the future. *Al Riyadh* led with Lebanon's reported decision to station its army in all parts of the country.

In a front-page story, *Al Riyadh* reported the Council of Ministers' decision to employ the blind in factories and other establishments. It also frontpaged Egypt's announcements on ending the boycott of Israel. In a broad, front-page story, *Al Jazirah* reported armed robbery at a bank in Kuwait, in which a number of people were reported injured.

The newspapers also frontpage the Taff arrival of King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard. Congratulatory messages from the King and the Crown Prince to President Bani-Sadr on his inauguration were also reported. *Al Medina* highlighted Tunisia's reported call for an extraordinary meeting of the Arab

League to discuss the Libyan attack, while *Okaz* quoted PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat as saying that Israel's latest threats have created an atmosphere of war in the region.

The weekend newspapers said Syria's decision to withdraw its forces from Lebanon will provide a test of intentions for the combat-ing parties. The papers warned the interested parties against any exploitation of Syria's decision and urged the Lebanese government to fill the security gap created. The papers also dealt with the attitude of some non-aligned nations toward the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Al Jazirah said that the solution of the Lebanese crisis was in the hands of the Lebanese. It called

upon the warring factions in Lebanon to bear their new responsibilities and to declare their good intentions toward the country's unity and security. It called upon them to accept the presence of the Lebanese regular army in regions from which the Syrian units withdrew.

Okaz also cautioned against a possible security gap in Lebanon, but hoped that the Syrian decision would be taken as a prelude to a new stage in the situation. It added that the dimensions of the new stage would be reflected in the country's security amid internal and external conditions. The paper regretted that certain elements among the disputing parties were trying to obstruct the smooth functioning of legitimate authority

in Lebanon.

Al Medina urged that those states which support the Soviet Union and its invasion of Afghanistan withdraw from the membership of the Non-Aligned Movement. It said that their continued membership would pose a serious threat to the movement's principles which had been established to take a moderate attitude without aligning to one party.

The paper was firm in its conviction that the Non-Aligned Movement had come into being to challenge any threat to members' sovereignty and security. It added that the movement's sincere task was to protect smaller states from the military and economic ambitions of the big powers.

Smog capital of the world

By Philip Hodson

MEXICO CITY —

It is a brave minister for the environment who announces without resigning that "air pollution over the capital increased by 50 per cent in 1979. Contamination was exactly 50 per cent higher than in the same date 12 months ago and the condition is expected to become worse. Contamination contained 31 parts per thousand of sulphur dioxide; 43 parts of dust and 72 parts per million of carbon monoxide."

The place is Mexico City. And the circumstances are such that the visitor's voice is dented by "smog throat" on arrival and his eyeballs reddened whether or not he touches the local tequila. If pollution-famous Los Angeles discovered similar levels of air contamination, they'd go into a stage two alert: traffic would be restricted by law, car-pooling enforced and serious health warnings issued. South of the border, you simply breathe it all down. Air pollution in Mexico's capital is the choking symbol of the main problem confronting the economy: how to control the urban monster before the monster suffocates the nation.

Mexico claims a 1979 GNP growth rate of 8 per cent, one of the highest in the world. Inflation is "down" to 23 per cent, 10 per cent higher than in the U.S. but two or three times less than the rate in other developing Latin American countries.

But there are already more Mexicans than British. The national population topped 66 million in 1979. Mexico's capital is the largest as well as one of

the oldest cities in the world. The metropolitan population now exceeds 16 million according to labor ministry projections, despite published figures set two or three million lower.

The rate of population growth is the highest in the world, joint equal with India. The rate of increase in the cities is exacerbated by immigration from the land, effectively doubling growth in centers like Guadalajara and Mexico City itself. Today 64.9 per cent of Mexico's 65,863,800 people live in cities compared with 20 per cent in 1900 and 40 per cent in 1950. Come 2000, it is estimated over 40 million people will be jammed into the national capital, making Mexico the site of the bravest experiment in megapolitan settlement in the history of the world. And they all want cars.

Since the city is surrounded by a ring of mountains and two giant volcanoes there is nowhere for industrial pollution to escape. Incredibly to Western observers, there is no significant control of factory zoning or car exhaust emissions, no clean air laws, and no roadworthiness tests for vehicles, of which 1,000 are added to the roads every single day.

In the cities you may see North America's discarded gas guzzlers held together with bits of string and pouring black carbon from unserviced engines straight into the air above the traffic jams. Multi-axle lorries and diesel buses join in. The government is not yet ready to take on the big transport companies and transnationals, who would protest against any restriction on load sizes, routing or pollution control. — (OFNS)

A legend of the desert

By Kay Hardy Campbell

JEDDAH — The old woman sat on the edge of an overstuffed chair, resting her hands on both knees. She was shouting over the air-conditioner's rattle in the servants' quarters behind a great house in northern Jeddah. Outside the small room, her husband reclined on a carpet stretched out on the courtyard's cool marble tile. He was smoking a fragrant shisha in the balmy night air.

The dark old woman has been attached to a

ing one room, which they say she kept in the sparsest of conditions. But her youth was spent in far different surroundings: the northern deserts of the Hejaz.

Shoma was born the daughter of a great warrior. She lived out her childhood and early womanhood as befitted a young girl of her position. They say she wore much gold and that she always carried with her a gold cardamom coffee cup in which she would occasionally drop a gold guinea as a tip for her servants.

Shoma was a rare beauty, with long black hair, a rarity among bedu women. She wore it waist length even in her last years, and was known to have boasted that at one time her hair was so long, two servants were needed just to braid and comb it.

Yet she was also the daughter of the desert, and could boast of marksmanship as well as horsemanship.

Her seemingly idyllic life in the desert evidently turned sour, for in her young womanhood she fled her father's splendid tents. No one divulges her reasons for running away from her family, but because none of them is sure what it was exactly that prompted her to flee. It is known, however, that she fled for reasons of romance. She took refuge in a northern fortress town under the protection of a local personage. She remained there for a time, then made her way in secret to Jeddah.

The rest of her years were passed in the calm environs of Jeddah and Mecca. She never married, sharing her single room in the old villa with her flock of goats from which she got milk.

As the daughter of Audu Abn Tayy, however, she was a welcome guest at many of the great households of Jeddah. She is said to have frequented the women's gatherings of many prominent Jeddah families.

Many older people know of Shoma. Some recall hearing her name, or the strange life she led here. Those that knew her as an intimate friend came from some of the grandest families in the city.

The younger generation remembers her as a skilled raconteur. She is said to have told tales of the First World War and its Arabian battles and heroes. She would recall those days wistfully, while trying to instill in her young audience the names and deeds of the warriors and their descendants. One young man who knew her only in her last years, said that she would weep with remorse when telling these stories, when remembering her youth and the excitement of her father's tent.

It was just three years ago that she died of old age in Jeddah. It is said that she was in her

80's when she died. Remarkably, Audu never learned of her fate but she kept up with her family affairs through her friends in Jeddah.

Shoma's story is unique, the only account of a high-born bedu woman in recent history.

She was a Howeitat, a large and prosperous tribe in her youth with hundreds of spacious tents. Audu's own tent had several separate compartments leading ample privacy to the women of his household. T.E. Lawrence spent much time in Audu's company, and wrote that the women of his tent would stop all work and conversation and draw near when Audu began one of his tales, even if he was repeating one for the twentieth time, as

"His mind was stored with poems of old raids epic tales of fights, and he overflowed with them on the nearest listener. If he lacked listeners, he would very likely sing them to himself in his tremendous voice, deep and resonant and loud..."

was his wont. It is possible, that Lawrence may have known Shoma, who would have been a young woman then, but he has never mentioned her in any of his works.

Lawrence spared no mention of Audu, however. In *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, Lawrence describes Audu in great detail:

"...Audu was very simply dressed, northern fashion, in white cotton with a red Masul headcloth. He might be over fifty, but he was still strong and straight, loosely built, spare, and as active as a much younger man. His face was magnificent in its lines and hollows. He

had large eloquent eyes, like black velvet in richness. His forehead was low and broad, his nose very high and sharp, powerfully hooked; his mouth rather large and mobile; his beard and moustaches had been trimmed to a point in Howeitat style, with the lower jaw shaven underneath..."

"...He saw life as a saga. All the events in it were significant; all personages in contact with him heroic. His mind was stored with poems of old raids and epic tales of fights, and he overflowed with them on the nearest listener. If he lacked listeners, he would very likely sing them to himself in his tremendous voice, deep and resonant and loud..."

Desmond Stewart, a recent biographer of the unfathomable Lawrence, calls Audu "The Desert Ajax".

Auda played a crucial role in the Hashemite war against the Turks in World War I. He and his tribe, the Howeitat, contributed greatly to the efforts of Sharif Hussain in the north. He provided the manpower, and many claim the inspiration, for the capture of the port of Akaba from its some 300 Turkish occupiers in July, 1917. On the day of that famous battle it was Auda who led the attack on the city. In the charge Lawrence accidentally shot his camel in the head with his own pistol and was knocked unconscious in the fall for the rest of the battle.

A refugee of one hundred Howeitat accompanied Lawrence on several successful Hejaz railway bombing raids in the autumn of 1917. Throughout the remainder of the war, Auda lent his resources to the efforts of Sharif Hussain from his headquarters in Al-Jafr, a small city northeast of Ma'an.

Finally, Auda entered Damascus with some of his tribesmen on October 1, 1918 to take part in that city's dubious liberation.

But by the end of the war, Shoma had fled the desert for the cities of the Tihama. She left the excitement of warring tribes for the relative calm of the city, trading adventure for security. Yet she remains a mystery, like all bedu women.

The obscurity of bedu women still persists. Information about them is so sparse, that legends such as these and superficial observations by western travellers are the only ways of gaining an insight into their lives. The recent interest in studying Middle Eastern women has not extended past the edges of settlements and small towns. No one has lived among or studied nomadic women. Yet some have managed to get a peripheral glimpse.

Charles Doughty travelled throughout northern and western Arabia one hundred years ago. He observed bedu women more closely than any other European traveller.



Audu Abn Tayy

His *Arabia Deserta* gives rare references to their costume, hair-styles, handicrafts and household duties in the nineteenth century. He does not romanticize their lot. He tells of toiling women with wind-withered hands. His sobering view lays bare the harsh realities of bedu life.

Yet he also mentions the relative freedom of bedu women: "...Large is the nomad housewife's liberty...they may drive their flocks into the wilderness and fear no evil;

there is not a young tribesman who will do her oppression..."

Such shepherdesses can still be spotted from the smooth black-topped roads that cross the Kingdom, spinning wool while walking among their flocks.

But with the advancement of this century, the prosperous tent cities of the great tribes have vanished, and with them, the way of life lived by such women as Shoma. Now only stories remain.

prominent family here for decades and remains among them as a servant today. She knows the family lineage as if it were her own and, as she has lived among several of its generations her entire life, it might as well have been her own family. She told anecdotes about those to whom she may have served coffee countless times, or over whose hands she may have poured rose water after many a meal. Then she began to discuss one of the most mysterious people in her pantheon of characters.

A silenced old black-and-white television was flashing British wrestling across the dimly lit room. Yet neither the roar of the air-conditioner nor the sight of brawling Britons could dilute her monologue. In her heavy Gulf accent, she began to tell the story of Shoma, the daughter of one of Arabia's most legendary warriors, Audu Abn Tayy.

The old woman knew Shoma for many years, but her memories were dim. Her son corrected her until a coherent story emerged. Shoma spent the last years of her life in the same villa where the woman spoke, occupy-

Monoclonal antibodies

A startling breakthrough in cancer research

By Thomas O'Toole

PALO ALTO, California — Medical scientists are on the verge of creating in the laboratory a new breed of antibodies that promise to become a major new tool in the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Scientists say the new antibodies cover such a broad range they could be useful

against such different diseases as arthritis and multiple sclerosis. They have already been used at the Stanford University Medical Center to detect fetal cells in a mother's blood as early as 15 weeks after conception, holding out the possibility of a simple, safe and inexpensive test for birth defects earlier than is now possible.

The Stanford researchers who have used

the new antibodies to detect 15-week old fetal cells believe the antibodies' detection and treatment of childhood leukemias, which are so numerous and varied that by the time they are identified the child's disease often is far along. The new antibodies may enable doctors to distinguish between leukemias almost from the onset of the disease.

"Right now, we can cure 50 per cent of

childhood leukemias but we can't cure the rest," Stanford's Dr. Leonard Herzenberg told science writers at a gathering sponsored by the National Science Foundation last week in Palo Alto, just off the Stanford campus. "I think with this new technique we've got a real chance of beating the whole childhood leukemia thing."

Herzenberg said the new antibodies should become a major weapon against such poorly understood bacterial infections as Legionnaires' disease.

"This was an unknown disease until a few years ago and we still don't know where these bacteria are hiding," Herzenberg said. "I think with this new method of creating antibodies we're going to be able to find them quite readily."

The new laboratory antibodies unlike any created by the human body. They are called "monoclonal" they are identical antibodies formed from the division of a single cell. All antibodies created in the human body are polyclonal, each one different because each has come from the division of a different cell.

The importance of monoclonal antibodies comes from the role of antibodies; they are used in most of the clinical tests performed today to detect human disease because they attach themselves to diseased cells and mark them. They are also used to type a person's blood before transfusion and a person's tissue before organ transplant. Without an antibody test, for example, kidney transplants would be next to impossible.

Because a human antibody is a mixture of different cells, the tests are subject to a wide range of error. More important, diseased cells cannot be identified quickly because

there might not be enough of them for the random-seeking polyclonal antibodies to find.

Not so with monoclonal antibodies, which seek out and tag specific cells. Theoretically, a monoclonal antibody can be produced that will put a specific tag on most human diseases. A monoclonal antibody, for example, could be used to tag only acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

The remarkable specificity of these antibodies is expected to make them a valuable probe of the body's immunization system and of cells in the body which are known to predispose people to a variety of immunologic diseases.

These diseases include ragweed hayfever, several kinds of arthritis, juvenile diabetes, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis chronic hepatitis and cancers such as most leukemias and Hodgkins disease, which is a cancer of the lymph glands.

One of the most dramatic applications of monoclonal antibodies is expected to be in the diagnosis of cancer. Dr. Irving Weissman of Stanford has already demonstrated that a mixture of monoclonal antibodies labeled with a radioactive tag can test for the presence of tumor cells in mice. His test can detect as few as one million leukemia cells, which is

a thousand times more sensitive than any test now in use.

Stanford's Dr. Ronald Levy has used monoclonal antibodies to stain tumor cells in bone marrow taken from patients with cancer. Before staining, the cells were invisible in conventional diagnostic tests. The monoclonal tests tagged the cells almost immediately.

Monoclonal antibodies have revived hopes that a "magic bullet" can be developed to treat cancer. Doctors could find drugs and toxic chemicals to antibody molecules and send them piggyback directly to the tumor. The tumor cells would then be killed with a minimum damage to surrounding tissues.

Herzenberg repeated that the best hope for monoclonal antibodies is in the rapid diagnosis of childhood leukemias, which are so different from each other and gallop so easily out of control even after seemingly being beaten by chemical treatment.

"You treat a childhood leukemia with drugs, you find the leukemia goes away and then months later reappears," Herzenberg said. "What you'd like to do is detect the few remaining cancer cells after that first treatment and with monoclonal antibodies we just might be able to do it." (WP)

Nevada's fountain of youth

LOS ANGELES — Nevada's so-called "youth drug" so far has failed to attract more than a dribble of people seeking the benefits of an alleged fountain of youth.

Since January, Nevada has been the only state where it is legal to buy GH3, also known as Gerovital, a drug that for 25 years has been touted abroad for what some enthusiasts claim are its anti-aging properties.

Besides staving off aging, Gerovital is said to be a deterrent of mental depression, a relief from arthritis, a foe of cholesterol and sugar in the blood, an aphrodisiac and, according to one prominent user, a grower of hair on bald heads.

Whether the public's failure to respond in large numbers to the opportunity to obtain the miracle drug is owing to healthy skepticism, cost, lack of interest, ignorance or some other reason is not clear.

But the fact is that some of the drug's promoters who envisioned big profits are disappointed, and the Las Vegas tourist industry is not being very cooperative with attempts to boost sales.

Part of the problem is that the publicity accompanying passage of the act that legalized Gerovital in Nevada, as well as subsequent legislative shenanigans involving the drug, has given the whole affair an unsavory taint.

The same bill that legalized Gerovital legalized laetrile, the cancer nostrum, and it was revealed that the bill's author was renting a condominium at Lake Tahoe from a man on trial for smuggling laetrile.

A Nevada investigation is pending against the chief stockholder of Rom-Amer Pharmaceutical Co., the Las Vegas-based company that makes Gerovital, and two other men for allegedly bribing a state assemblyman to push a bill last May that would have made Gerovital available in the state without a prescription.

The major stockholder is Marvin Kratter, one-time owner of the Boston Celtics, the Mark Hopkins in San Francisco and other properties.

Kratter said last week in an interview that he wanted to make the drug over-the-counter (it now requires a physician's prescription) "because when you have a new drug you must find the easiest way to make it used."

Within the past month or so radio and newspaper ads have begun appearing in major Nevada cities bearing a phone number to call to get the names of doctors willing to

prescribe Gerovital.

Ads in Los Angeles newspapers are aimed at enticing Californians to Las Vegas for a

"bealth holiday" that features a six-month supply of Gerovital.

A reporter who last week signed up for the health holiday tour found that it was simple to pass the physical examination required to become eligible for the drug's alleged benefits and to return to California with a supply—provided that be or she has brought along enough money.

The charge for the two-day package tour to Las Vegas included \$125 for a physical exam, which lasted only several minutes and consisted taking a blood sample, blood pressure reading and a few taps on the back, and \$120 for 240 capsules of Gerovital. A room, meals and airfare were extra.

The label on a bottle of Gerovital clearly states that "this product may not be taken out of the State of Nevada without risk of violating federal law."

Connie Friend, director of the Prime Time Tours company that conducts the Los Angeles to Las Vegas tours, said she was unaware that the label bore that message. "Anyway," she said, "we have been advised by our attorneys that as long as it has been prescribed by a physician there are no problems."

All of this has attracted the interest of the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.

Gerovital is unapproved and unlicensed as far as the FDA is concerned. During the early 1970s, the agency issued an investigative new drug license to Rom-Amer—then based in Beverly Hills, Calif.—but the full course of clinical trials on humans was never completed because Kratter canceled the license when he acquired control of the company in January 1977.

Even the FDA admits that Gerovital is not particularly dangerous unless the patient is allergic to procaine, the active ingredient in Gerovital. Procaine is another name for novocaine, a local anesthetic widely used in dentistry to dull pain before filling or pulling a tooth.

Gerovital also contains para-aminobenzoic acid (PABs) diethylaminoethanol, two compounds that advocates of the drug say are important because they prolong the effective time of procaine and also add to the anti-aging effect.

The only claimed benefit of Gerovital that has been documented to any degree by reputable American researchers is its anti-depressive effect.

Edward Nida, a spokesman for the Food and Drug Administration, said the agency was "inclined to license it (Gerovital) for depression in the elderly" when Kratter

dropped the investigative new drug license and put an end to the research.

Kratter said he dropped the license because "I was told by doctors that there was no chance of winning." He was alluding to the cost of the stiff requirements that the FDA demands to prove efficacy and safety. Some authorities estimate the cost to the drug company to be as high as \$20 million.

Kratter said Rom-Amer records show that 1.2 million capsules have been made since January. One Las Vegas physician, an osteopath, says he has treated 2,000 patients. Kratter says about 100 Nevada physicians are now willing to prescribe Gerovital. He admits that his company is behind the recent advertising campaign to alert the public to the names of physicians who will prescribe the drug.

The Nevada Medical Association, which has 720 physician members, has been very cool toward Gerovital even though it may be legally prescribed. "It has an unsavory side," said Rick Pugh, the association's executive director.

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Nuclear devices environmentally unacceptable

Egypt looks twice at flooding Qattara

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (AP) — Abandoning the idea of using underground nuclear explosives, Egyptian officials are taking a second look at a project to flood a desert basin with seawater and reap harvest of cheap electricity.

"It's now being restudied and we are re-evaluating the cost," Egypt's Minister of Planning said recently in an interview. "The use of nuclear devices has been ruled out as environmentally unacceptable."

U.S. and Soviet programs in the early 1970s to use atomic power for peaceful purposes prompted the Egyptian government to consider nuclear devices as a shortcut for building a waterway between the Mediterranean and a Switzerland-sized natural basin called the Qattara Depression.

Unable to overcome the political problems of getting nuclear explosives from a super power, experts are now investigating whether it is feasible to tunnel through rugged desert hills with conventional methods.

The project first outlined by a German engineer in 1916 would entail building a 50-kilometer long waterway linking the sea with the Qattara basin, a 20,000-square kilometer salt marsh that is at its lowest 135 meters below sea level.

Water spilling through the channel would drive giant turbines and produce 700

megawatts of power, about one-third the output of the Soviet-engineered High Dam at Aswan.

The boiling desert sun would be relied on to evaporate enough water — about one billion cubic meters a day — to keep the basin from filling.

The only thing standing in the road are the jagged foothills along the northern edge of Qattara, 250 kilometers northwest of Cairo and an equally large obstacle — money.

Estimates made in 1973 indicated the nuclear bay would cost \$135 million for the waterway alone while tunneling through the mountain sides would push the price well over a billion dollars.

A \$13 million, four-year feasibility study funded by the West German government is scheduled to be completed by the middle of this year and officials say it will assess the money needed and the ecological impact, said in an interview that the cost may well run over \$2 billion but added, "This is not a project for today, this is a project for Egypt's future."

Oil prices are continually climbing, he said, and the Aswan High Dam saves Egypt nearly a billion dollars a year in fuel bills. The same would apply to hydropower in the western desert in the long run.

Abaza, a longtime advocate of the project, said the vast salt water lake could be developed into a major population center with industrial, agricultural, tourist and other attractions.

"No matter what the cost it is in our national interests to attract people away from the Nile Valley," where 98 per cent of the people live on less than four per cent of the land, he said, noting Egypt's population would swell from 41 million now to 65 million in 2000.

The Qattara Depression, covered by a thin sheet of saltwater and fine layer of sand, is virtually impassable and oil explorations in the basin are impossible because of the treacherously thin crust.

"But if the basin was flooded, offshore oil rigs could be brought in and there is every indication we would find some oil," Abaza said.

The area would also be a convenient site for industry since there is a source of power. "It could be developed like the Dead Sea is in Israel," Abaza said. "Chemicals are taken from the lake while at the same time tourists use it as a resort."

A vast lake in the Arza, he said, would also change the weather, bringing rain in large quantities for the first time since the days of Cleopatra nearly 2,000 years ago when the area was the breadbasket for the Roman Empire.

In seven years, Abaza said the tunnel and hydropower plant could be in operation and by the end of the century the barren wasteland would be a flourishing "new Nile Valley" for the expanding population.

Despite Egyptian enthusiasm, sources with access to the findings of the West German study say many questions remain about the side-effects of the project as well as the high price tag.

One West German official, who declined use of his name, said the high price of tunneling through the mountains meant the hydropower plant would be five or six times as expensive to build as an oil-fired station.

"That means that even if oil prices continue to rise the project would not be economical for the foreseeable future," the official said, adding, "My government has made it known that the cost-benefit ratio is so unfavorable that German loans will probably not be available." Despite the latest study and similar research carried out by the British, Swiss and Swedish dating back seven decades "nobody knows exactly what the consequences would be."

For example, he said, it was uncertain how quickly the water would evaporate or if the salt water would contaminate the vast underground reservoirs of fresh water that shares the same desert and is the lifeblood of the oases.

The breach in the Mediterranean could also affect the currents in the sea and perhaps accelerate beach erosion far from Egypt's shores.

And before any work is undertaken, a large-scale effort would be needed to sweep up the explosives left behind in the "Devil's Garden," a World War II minefield planted during the battle of El Alamein.

Algerian exports bound for Angola

ALGIERS, Jan. 8 (R) — Angola and Algeria Monday signed a trade agreement under which Algeria will supply the former Portuguese colony with oil, the Algerian News Agency reported.

The agreement was signed at the end of a three-day visit to Algiers by Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Lopo Do Nascimento.



CORN FOR RUSSIA: This freighter in New Orleans is being loaded with 1.3 million bushels of corn purchased by the Soviet Union. A spokesman at the docks said the loading would continue despite President Jimmy Carter's decision to cut back such shipments.

Carter's program scrutinized

Congress studies grain deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's \$2.25 billion program to buy up American grain once destined for the Soviet Union will be closely scrutinized by the Congress, perhaps before the program gets off the ground.

The House Agriculture Committee will open hearings on the program Jan. 8 for a full review, said Rep. Thomas S. Foley, of the State of Washington, the committee chairman.

The program was announced Monday by Vice President Walter Mondale to help protect farmers from the severe declines in market prices that could come with having so much grain go unsold.

Carter announced Friday that he was suspending the sale of about 14 million tons of grain the Soviet Union had contracted to buy. The move is part of the administration's retaliation against the Russians for their military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mondale said the government's massive purchase program was ordered by the President to help protect farmers from price drops if the grains were suddenly dumped on the market.

Mondale told a news conference the Agriculture Department will buy about 10 million metric tons of corn and 3.7 million tons of wheat plus lesser amounts of other grains from 22 exporting companies involved in sales to the Soviets.

That represents the difference between the roughly 21.6 million tons the Soviet Union has contracted to buy and 8 million tons officials say will be allowed to go to Russia under a long-term agreement. The purchase program, Mondale said, "is not without cost to ourselves."

"Americans farmers are just as willing as other Americans to carry their share of the burden — but they must not be forced to carry an extra share just because they are farmers."

The grain will be stored under the government's regular reserve program, although the mechanics of the actual stockpiling are still being worked out. Grain from the stockpile will eventually be released onto the market slowly, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said, so as not to adversely affect prices.

Bergland said the purchase plan would have "no impact whatsoever" on consumer prices.

The government's Commodities Futures Trading Commission on Sunday had ordered trading in corn, wheat, soybeans and soybean oil suspended on the nation's futures markets Monday and Tuesday while the administration finalized its plans.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who is chal-

U.K. unions: 'long, bitter' strike ahead

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Leaders of Britain's national steel strike, who originally aimed for a "short, sharp" battle, predicted a long battle of attrition instead Tuesday after talks with management broke down.

Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), said the management of the state-run British Steel Corp. had rejected "attractive and positive" labor union proposals to end the walkout and that there was now no alternative to a long and bitter strike.

"There are no plans for any further talks," said Murray, who had arranged the meeting between executives of BSC and representatives of more than 100,000 strikers.

"Now we are stuck," Murray told reporters after the talks broke up Monday night. "There is no alternative to a long, difficult and bitter strike."

British Steel officials had predicted the strike, now rounding out its first week, would last up to six weeks.

It is the first nationwide steel strike since 1926 and threatens to plunge the debt-ridden corporation into further financial trouble.

Murray said the main point separating the sides was a single percentage point in local plant pay raises related to productivity. British Steel had offered an 8 per cent raise on an average \$166.50 a week salary, plus a 4 per cent local bonus deal.

Murray said his Trades Union Confederation, counterpart of America's AFL-CIO and a number of union officials would try to persuade strikers to go back to work if the 4 per cent were raised to 5.

Although British inflation is pushing 18 per cent, British Steel says it could not come near that big a raise. It is now losing some \$2 million a day, reportedly due to inefficiency and antiquated machinery.

The Times newspaper reported Tuesday that productivity at Japan's most modern steel plants is two to six times British Steel's output per worker.

Meanwhile, furnaces stayed idle and picketing was stepped up at plants in England, Scotland and Wales as a TUC team met for informal but crucial negotiations here with the Board of British Steel over pay and productivity claims.

Brazil signs nuclear accord giving Iraq uranium reactor technology

BRASILIA, Brazil, Jan. 8 (AP) — Brazil signed a broad-based nuclear accord with Iraq, agreeing to share nuclear technology, while providing the Arab nation with uranium to produce fuel for reactors, the government said Monday.

The accord, signed by the two nations on Saturday and revealed in an official announcement here Monday, stressed that the nations intend to cooperate to find peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

"The bilateral cooperation will be effected in accord with the capacities and priorities of each side, conformity with agreements and international obligations of the respective countries," said a formal announcement from foreign ministry here.

It had been known that Brazil and Iraq were negotiating a nuclear accord as part of a general economic cooperation program.

Details of meetings and their results had not been made public.

Brazil, which signed a treaty with West Germany in 1975 providing for the sale of sophisticated nuclear technology, has yet to begin operation of the first plant.

Western diplomatic sources here have said that Brazil probably could transfer only basic knowledge of its fledgling nuclear program. Development of this South American nation's uranium industry also is in an early stage.

The accord includes provisions for sharing resources and prospecting and research for uranium as well as mutual training of personnel, and cooperation of supplying engineering and construction of nuclear reactors.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Buq mosque in Al-Wajh	300		Feb. 4
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Ahmar Al-Janoubi mosque in Umluj	300		Feb. 4
" "	Construction of a mosque in Ali ibn Taleh locality in Qorayar	800		Feb.
" "	Construction of a mosque in Tareq ibn Ziyad locality in Qorayar	500		Feb. 6
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Shaqrah mosque in Medina	400		Feb. 6
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Awshajzi mosque in Medina	400		Feb. 6
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Husseinah village in Wadi Al-Safra, Medina	400		Feb. 6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 8:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.59	7.62	7.63
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	197.50	196.10
Swiss F (100)	213.00	213.80	213.50
French F (100)	83.00	83.60	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.50	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.50	103.35
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.50
Kuwait Dinar		12.48	12.40
Jordanian Dinar		11.48	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)			90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.50	91.20
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)			
Iraqi Dinar (100)			
Yemeni Riyal (100)			74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)			42.65
Pakistani Rupee (100)			34.20
Gold kg.		70,000.00	
10 Tolas bar			
Silver kg.			
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.43		14.40
Canadian Dollar	2.87		
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	122.00	
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00		178.55
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	
Philippines Peso (1,000)			47.50
Singapore			1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 8TH JANUARY, 1980 — 19TH SAFAR, 140

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Barth Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5 Mount Caribbean	Orrl	Barley/Timbar	4-1-80
6 Dimitrios Vantouris	Alsabah	Barley	3-1-80
7 LAKY	Alsabah	Barley	3-1-80
8 Santa Ursula	Algeziyah	Flour/General/Milk	6-1-80
9 Jarso	O.C.E.	Reefar	5-1-80
11 Union Yenbo	O.C.E.	Steel/Containers	3-1-80
12 GINA	Red Sea	General	2-1-80
14 Arab Al Ahsaa	BaAboud	Durra	4-1-80
15 Sultan	Abushal	Durra/Melon	31-12-79
16 Jeddah Crown	A.E.T.	Seeds	7-1-80
18 Ionian Carrier	Rofeco	Containers	5-1-80
20 Eleftheria	Red Sea	Bulk Cement	2-1-80
21 Al Mona	Oc Trade	Iron Bars	7-1-80
24 Adria Star	Gulf	General	4-1-80
26 Apostolos M'I	Alpha	Barley	4-1-80
28 Alaska	El Hawi	Reefar	3-1-80
35 Wladislav Owo	Azar	Loading Mty	7-1-80
38 Medmara	S.A.M.A.	Containers	5-1-80
39 Palmira	Alsabah	Barley	2-1-80
40 Alfa	Azar	General/Containers	6-1-80
41 Brazen Eagle	Star	Barley/Rice	30-12-79
42 Aegle Britannic	Alpha	General	4-1-80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS OF 20-21/1400/8-1-1980 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

6 Arab Majd	SCSA	General	7-1-80
10 Kota Rakyst	Gulf	Loading Urea	6-1-80
15 Tai Shou	SEA	Steel/Gen	7-1-80
18 Mechi Venture	Orrl	Gen/Rice	7-1-80
20 New Shine	Alireza	Cement In Bags	4-1-80
21 Silver Saphyr (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	1-1-80
29 Ibn Jubayr	Karoo	Gen/Cement/Cont	2-1-80
32 Malina	U.E.P.	General/Rice	5-1-80
33 Warsak	S.E.A.	Gen/Conts/Cement	1-1-80
34 Char Cheng	Gosabi	General	4-1-80
36 Primula (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	31-12-79
38 New Couraga	Alireza	Cement/bags	5-1-80



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FEES: MONTHLY
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FEES: HOURLY

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MEDICAL BOOK EXHIBITION

Okaz Bookshops Company is setting up one of the Kingdom's largest ever exhibition of medical books in Jeddah.

The Medical Book Exhibition, organised in conjunction with the libraries department of King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, will run for one week from January 7, 1980, at the Congress Hall of the College of Medicine at the university.

All the latest medical books and reference material from the world's largest publishers will be on display, and special discounts are available for medical organisations and hospitals.

Save time and effort by getting the information you need from the large stocks at the exhibition.

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SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD

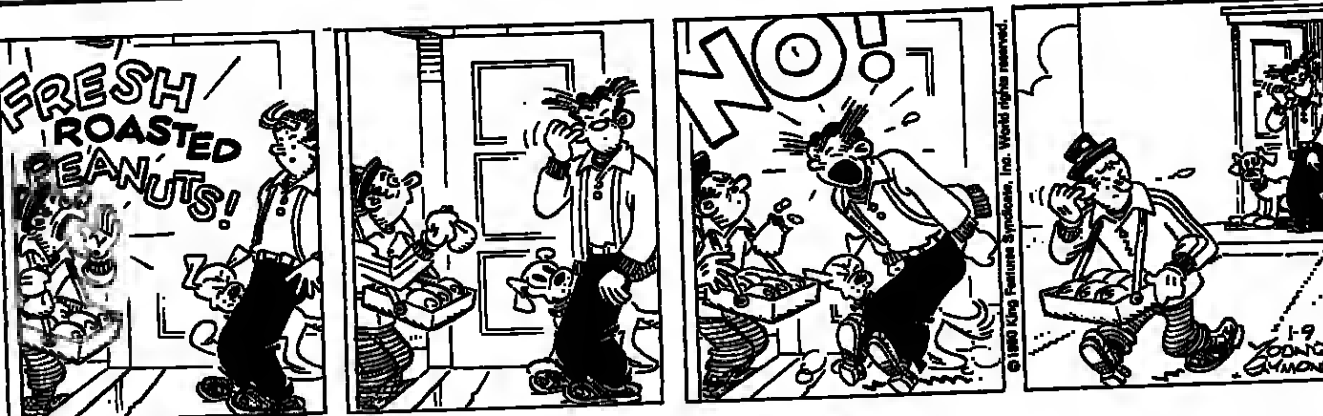


I'LL BE GOOD, DADDY!

YOU HAVEN'T BEEN LISTENING!

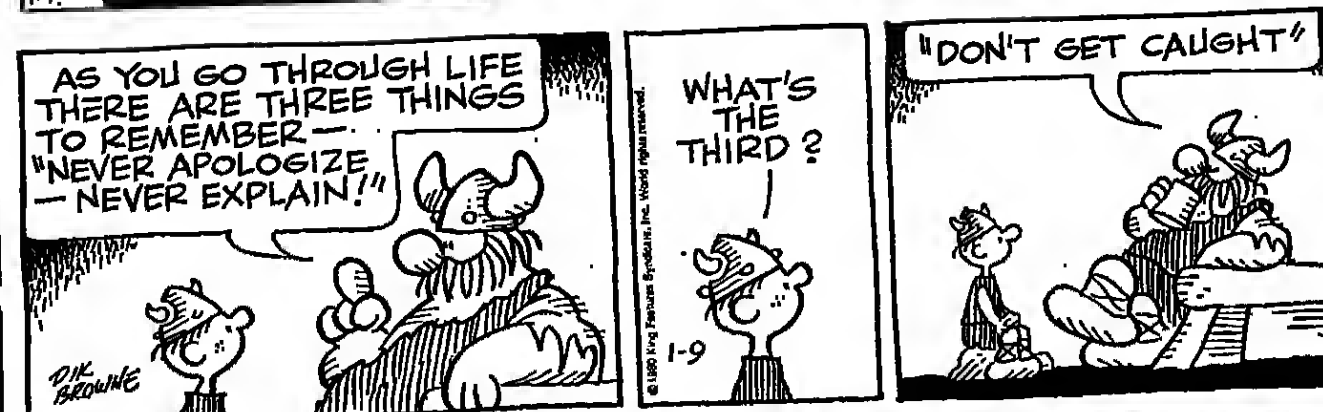


ANOTHER DAY OF WHEELING WITHOUT DEALING -



WELL, WHERE ELSE SHOULD I PUT IT?

I DON'T CARE! ANYWHERE BUT THERE!



WHAT'S THE THIRD?

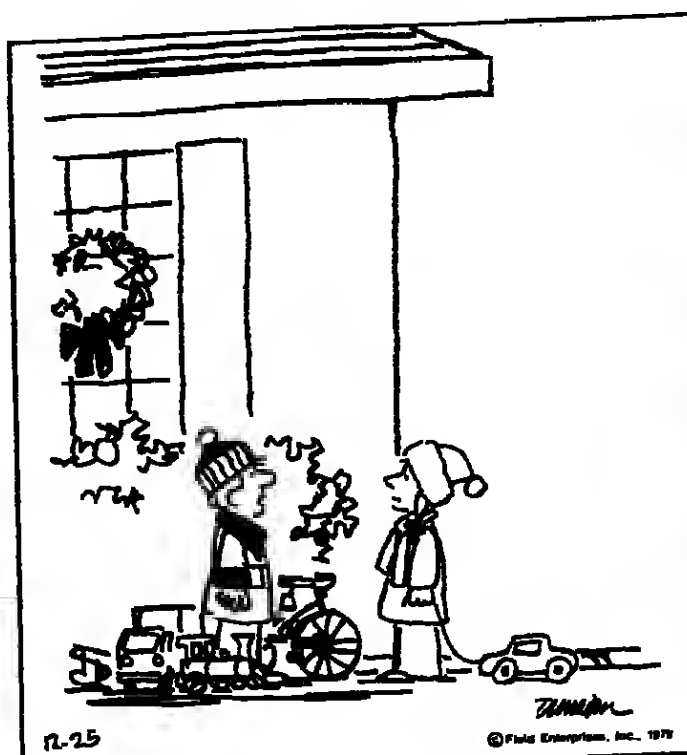


I'M THE KING

OVER BY THE WINDOW.



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



"LET'S GO TO YOUR HOUSE... MY BATTERIES ARE ALL DEAD."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Joker

2 Best part

3 Antique

4 Negative

5 Many times

6 Light beam

7 Former

8 Spoil

9 Tease

10 Tennis call

11 Chisel

12 Swab

13 Elysium

14 Floor, in Turin

15 Warbucks title

16 Mystery author

17 Stiff and nonsense!

18 Stand by

19 Function

20 Rose

21 Actress, Rita

22 DOWN

23 Sallow

24 Time gone by

25 Summit

26 Tote-a-tote

27 Great review

28 Part of Eiberna

29 Susan Hayward film

30 Bishop's symbol

31 Bayes

32 Dreamlike

33 Like Falstaff

34 Monkly title

35 pig's eye

36 Anger

37 Garrison

38 Breakfast staple

39 Beetle

40 Twilight

41 Yesterday's Answer

42 "Cents a Doce"

43 Lipstick shade

44 Maneuver

45 Algerian city

46 Cuddly Tibetan being

47 Hesitate

48 Yesterday's Answer

49 "Cents a Doce"

50 Lipstick shade

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59 Algerian city

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62 Yesterday's Answer

63 "Cents a Doce"

64 Lipstick shade

65 Maneuver

66 Algerian city

67 Cuddly Tibetan being

68 Hesitate

Believe It or Not!



BUSINESS CRIMES
SUCH AS SHOPLIFTING AND EMPLOYEE PURLOINING, BY ADDING 15% TO CONSUMER PRICES, COSTS EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTRY \$200 A YEAR.

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Thirteen Is a Very Lucky Number

East dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ K Q J 3
♥ A J 6
♦ K 2
♣ A 9 7 5

WEST
♠ A 5
♥ 9 8 4
♦ Q J 8 7 4 3
♣ J 10 6 3

SOUTH
♠ 6 2
♥ 8 4 3
♦ A 10 6 5
♣ K Q 2

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass 3 0
Pass 3 NT

Opening lead - queen of diamonds.

It is said that an expert is a player who can count to 13. Perhaps this is an oversimplification of the expert's prowess, but even so there is no doubt that the number 13 is the heart and soul of all his vaulted skill.

There is nothing magical or profound about the number 13. Everyone knows that each suit has 13 cards and that each player is dealt 13 cards, so all that one really has to do is apply that knowledge sensibly to each hand as it comes along.

Here is an example of how the process works. Declarer

wins West's queen of diamonds with the king and, to give himself the best chance for three spade tricks, plays a low club to his king, followed by a low spade towards dummy.

After the spade jack wins the trick, South plays a low club to the queen and leads another spade. This time West takes the ace and returns the jack of clubs to dummy's ace.

East shows out of clubs and, after declarer then cashes dummy's K-Q of spades, he is in perfect position to know what to do to make the contract. South's next play is the ace of hearts, after which he exits from dummy with the nine of clubs. West wins the nine with the ten and is forced to return a diamond into the A-10, thus handing declarer his ninth trick.

Now come South is smart enough to cash the ace of hearts before endplaying West? It all goes back to the number 13. Declarer learns during the early stages that West started with exactly two spades, exactly four clubs, and judging from West's opening three diamond bid - exactly six diamonds. This means that West started with precisely one heart, and South therefore extracts West's singleton heart before endplaying him.

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Ashraf Al-Awsat

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

	Wednesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:41	6:05	12:34	3:40	5:59	7:29	
Medina	5:49	7:12	12:36	3:37	5:54	7:24	
Nejd	5:13	6:41	12:01	3:03	5:20	6:50	

DHAKHAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street No. 1199
Safety Film	I'm no Fool Having Fun
Smoking Spot	The Play-Hard
5:54 Young Peoples Special	The Crime
6:23 Sanford and Son	No. 314
6:48 Oregon Trail	The Army Deserter
7:36 Man in a Suitcase	Who's Mad Now
8:24 Baretta	The Marker
9:10 Documentary	Airport - PT 3

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MECCA	43971
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Al-Otaibah Drug Store	
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Al-Hikmah Pharmacy	Al-Khazzan St.
Al-Sherif Pharmacy	Tareq ibn Ziyad St., Marqab
TAIF	
Taif Pharmacy	Behind King's Hospital
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	Near Bin Aselan Station
DAMMAM	
New Al-Akhas Pharmacy	Al-Adamah locality
AL-KHOBAR	22551
Al-Amal Drug Store	King Khaled St.
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WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Key to Their Success
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Round and About

3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Science Journal
3:30 A Selection of Music

3:40 —

3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Gems of Guidance
9:10 Light Music
9:15 Top of the Pops
9:45 Companions of the Prophet

10:00 A Viewpoint
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. A Daily Chronicle
10:30 Sounds Sweet and Strange

11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook
11:10 Music
11:15 Latin Music
11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
Opinion: Analyses

8:30 Dateline
News Summary
9:00 Special English:
News, Feature, The Making of a Nation
News Summary

9:30 Music USA:
(Standards)
10:00 News Roundup
Reports: Actualities
10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary

10:30 VOC Magazine
America: Letter
Cultural: Letter
11:00 Special English: News
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices
correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary

8:30 Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsdesk
9:30 Opera Star

10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours
News Summary

10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 Something to Show
You

11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978

12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News

12:40 Look Ahead
12:45 The Tony Myatt
Evening Transmission

1:15 Ulster in Focus
1:30 Discovery
2:00 World News
2:09 News about Britain
2:15 Alphabet of Musical
Curios

2:30 Sports International
2:40 Radio Newsreel
3:15 Promenade Concert
3:45 Sports Round-up
4:00 World News

4.09 Twenty-Four Hours:

News Summary
4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
5:15 Report on Religion
6:00 Radio Newsreel
6:15 Outlook

7:00 World News
7:09 Commentary
7:15 Sherlock Holmes
7:45 World Today
8:00 World News

8:09 Books and Writers
8:30 Take One
8:45 Sports Round-up
9:00 World News

9:09 News about Britain
9:15 Radio Newsreel
9:30 Farming World
10:00 Outlook News Sum-

mary
10:39 Stock Market Report
10:43 Look Ahead
10:45 Ulster in Focus
11:00 World News

11:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
12:15 Talkabout
12:45 Nature Notebook

1:00 World News
1:09 World Today
1:25 Financial News
1:35 Book Choice
1:40 Reflections

1:45 Sports Round-up
2:00 World News
2:09 Commentary
2:15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
You're witty and clever, but could overlook an important detail re work. A close ally is insightful about your relationship.

Taurus
(Apr. 20 to May 20)
Small problems could arise at work. Your best bet is to tackle assignments you truly enjoy. The creative favored over routine.

GEMINI
(May 21 to June 20)
You're not in the mood to commit yourself. Home is the best spot for entertaining others. Dating plans subject to change.

CANCER
(June 21 to July 22)
Family members may be at odds with each other. Your best role is mediator. Be upbeat in talks with others for harmony's sake.

LEO
(July 23 to Aug. 22)
There may be some problem in communicating with others, but a new money-making idea should be pursued. Creative work is saleable.

VIRGO
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Your thinking is much influenced by moods now. A

SCORPIO
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)
Careful planning the key to a successful party. Research community projects. Weigh thoughts; avoid snap judgment.

SAGITTARIUS
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
Friends are important re business success. Get in touch. Avoid money misunderstandings. A close ally is moody.

CAPRICORN
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
Double check with superiors. Business discussions with agents go well, but avoid snap decisions. Keep costs down when socializing.

AQUARIUS
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
You're in the mood for a pleasure trip, but find a way to combine business with fun. Take nothing for granted about trip details.

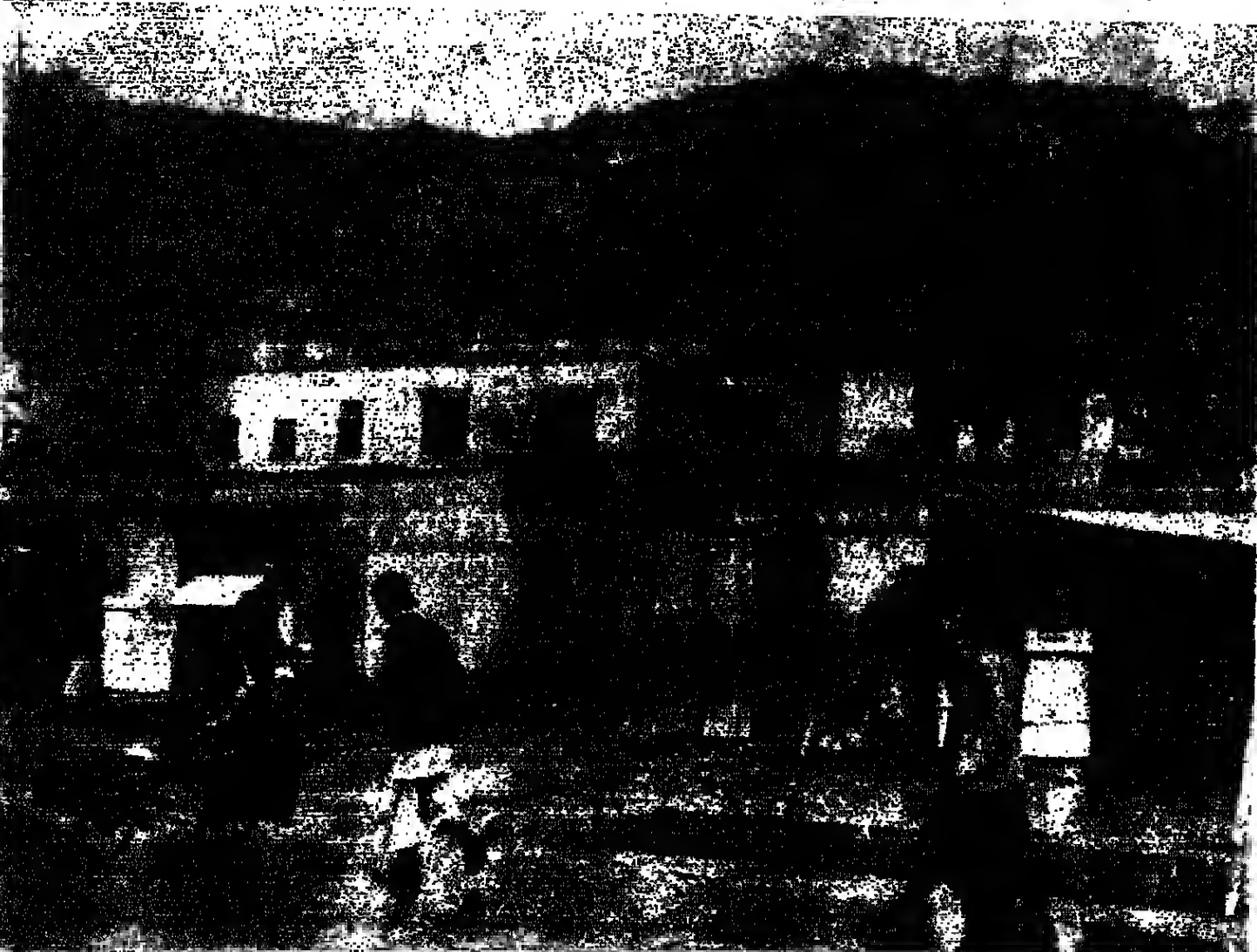
PISCES
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
To avoid misunderstandings, check with close allies about expenditures. Don't let the superficiality of others get to you.

LIBRA
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)
Knowing when to be bold and when to be reticent is the key to the day's activities. Romance seems intense.

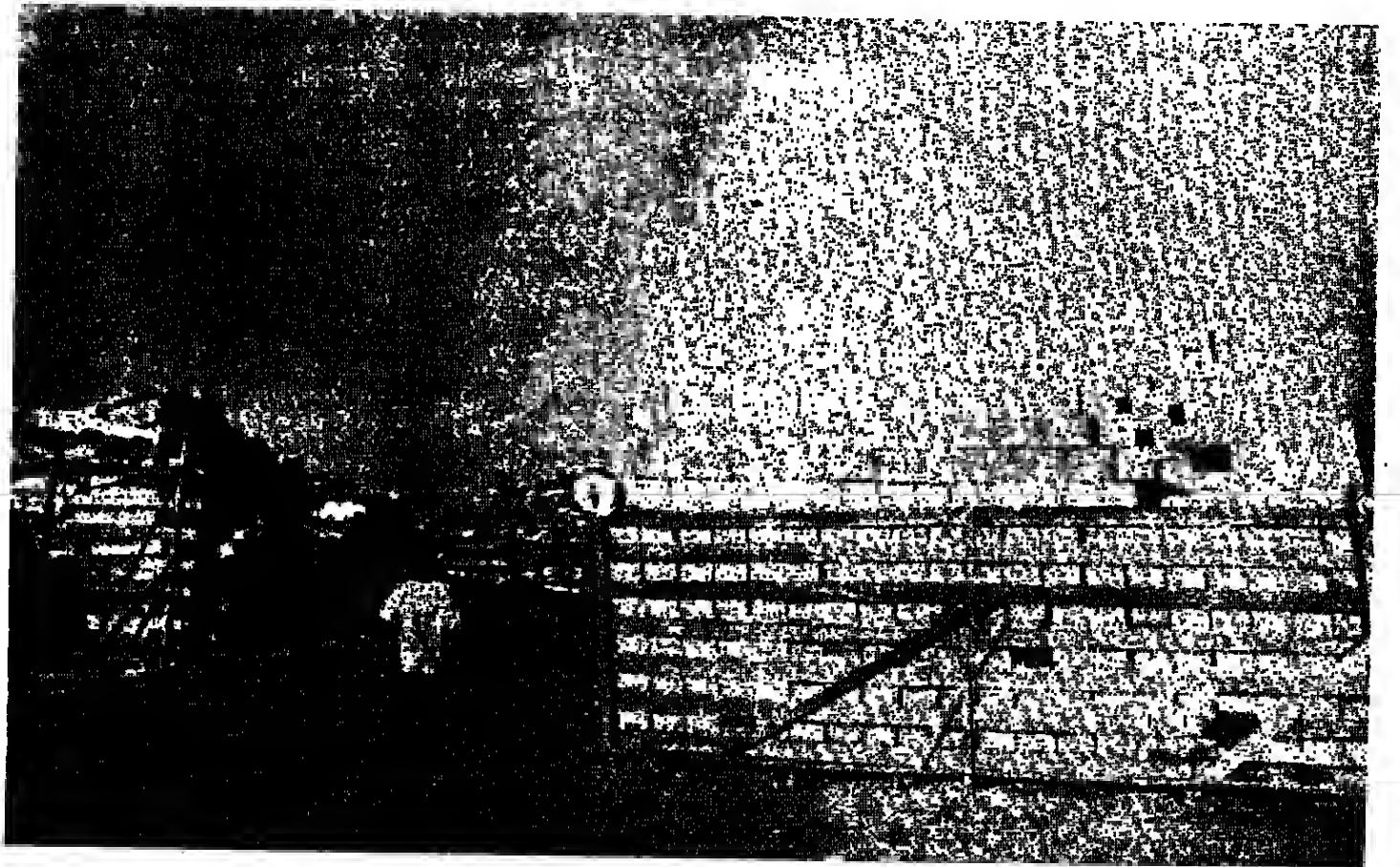
Philadelphia firemen rescue a Delaware County couple as their car dangles off the George Platt Bridge over the Schuylkill River. Howard Cooper's car went out of control just after dawn recently.



Bette Davis granted an interview recently to CBS correspondent Mike Wallace during which she talked about marriage, motherhood, morality and the movies.



A rain-swept street in Kabul, in the quieter times of February, 1979.



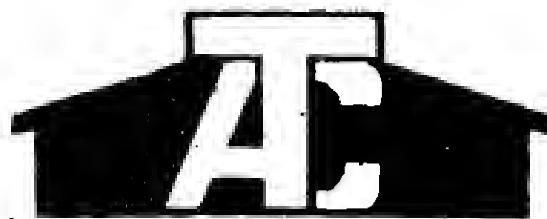
Cooking oil and other supplies are stacked over 25 feet high at a Cambodian refugee camp near the Thai-Cambodian border.



Police used dogs to hold back throngs of enthusiastic Patriotic Front supporters who poured into Salisbury Airport recently to welcome their leaders home.



Former External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee casts his vote in the Indian general election which is about to sweep Indira back to power.



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International

الرياض ٢١ صفر ١٤٠٠ هـ

Mugabe threatens to ignore ceasefire

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Jan. 8 (AP) — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe threatened Tuesday to "dishonor" the Rhodesian ceasefire if Britain doesn't stop alleged violations on its side.

Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, headquartered in the Mozambican capital, distributed copies of a letter from the ZANU leader it said had been presented Tuesday in London to Mrs. Thatcher.

Mugabe's letter stopped short of actually renouncing the ceasefire: "we shall refrain from taking hasty action on this matter," but it used strong language to protest what he called British "chicanery."

The letter's inference was that Mugabe might order his forces to leave ceasefire assembly camps inside Rhodesia and return to the hush to continue a seven-year-old guerrilla war that has cost more than 20,000 lives.

The guerrillas and the Salisbury regime of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa signed the ceasefire accord at Lancaster House in London on Dec. 21, after 102 days of talks.

The ceasefire which began 11 days ago, precedes fresh elections next month to give legal independence to the former rebel British colony. In the interim, with the acceptance of Mugabe, Britain has, again, become the colonial power in Rhodesia.

Mugabe, who with Zambia-based Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, is co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, referred to three specific complaints against the British.

South African troops guarding the Beitbridge transport link at Rhodesia's southern border with South Africa haven't been pulled out and, in fact, remain inside Rhodesia with the agreement of Britain.

"We cannot at all accept the presence of South African troops in our country as it is not only an act of aggression but also a violation of our agreement," Mugabe wrote.

Maintenance of law and order during the interim is supposed to be the work of the Rhodesian police, while Rhodesian armed forces stay near their bases and guerrillas remain in assembly areas, he said. Mugabe described as a "flagrant violation" of the ceasefire a decision by Lord Soames to allow Rhodesian army soldiers to leave their bases to assist police in enforcing law and order.

Mugabe also said Lord Soames was allowing irregular forces loyal to Muzorewa to remain deployed, another alleged violation.

Hints at his own candidacy

Muhammad Ali endorses Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Muhammad Ali Monday endorsed President Carter for re-election and was promptly named to head an Athletes for Carter Campaign organization, the former world heavyweight boxing champion announced.

Then Ali dropped some hints that he might want Carter's job some day. After a brief meeting with Carter, Ali told reporters, "I'm just naturally for President Carter because he truly and deeply believes in God."

Carter, Ali declared in a soft voice, is "real cool" and "the greatest president we've ever had."

Warning to his small audience of reporters and camera crews who had waited on the snow-covered White House lawn, Ali looked about at his surroundings and said, "I feel like I'm the first colored president... I think I like it here."

"There're a couple of carpets I'd change," he added, then warned the laughing crowd not to take his comments too lightly. In a few years, he said, Americans will want a black president and Ali, with his popularity gained from having been three-time world boxing champion, would be an excellent choice.

Carter also came under attack on Monday. California Governor Edmund Brown Jr., said that Carter is responsible for the Iranian crisis and is engaging in "political hypes" to cover up a lack of progress.

Brown also accused Carter of using Iran as an excuse for "ducking out" of presidential candidate debates which had been scheduled for Monday night in Iowa and said Carter campaign films being televised around the country were a poor substitute.

"I think he obscures the issue with these films," Brown said, "and these other political hypes that he's engaging in are making it look like he's doing something, and he's doing absolutely nothing."

"There's been no progress on the Iranian situation since the day it started."

"I think there should be a debate, a process, a dialogue and not just the film-flam that comes out of the White House or a process that is totally absorbed in who's ahead in the horse race — what does the poll say today, what does it say tomorrow?"

Brown, who is opposing Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, said Carter knew there might be trouble when the Shah was admitted to the United States for



NONG SAMET, Thailand; Guerrillas backing Pol Pot, temporarily allied with non-Communist fighters in Thailand, wait for the start of another battle.

Guerrilla infighting

Cambodia factories in turmoil

NONG SAMET, Thailand, Jan. 8 (R) — An obscure power struggle between factions of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian guerrillas has flared into open warfare, bringing death, panic and tension to this sector of Thailand's eastern frontier.

At least 20 people have been killed and over 100 have been seriously injured in the fighting which broke out last Friday in a frontier refugee camp. The troubles spread to another encampment a few kilometers to the south.

More than 200,000 people have fled the shanty town known as "Camp 007", where most of the fighting has taken place.

The battles appear to have pitted an alliance of two factions of anti-communist Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) guerrillas against a group of Communist Khmer Rouge soldiers.

The various Khmer Serei factions have a reputation for infighting and being unable to cooperate, but this is the first time fighting on this scale has broken out among them.

According to leaders of the Khmer Serei alliance, the fighting was caused by Khmer

Rouge loyal to the ousted government of Pol Pot trying to infiltrate Camp 007. Three hundred Khmer Rouge attacked Nong Samet on Friday to try to free 16 of their colleagues arrested as infiltrators by Khmer Serei the previous night, they said.

But the leader of the combined Khmer Serei-Khmer Rouge forces, Andoung Sovankiri, said the fighting broke out after the opposition factions started to taunt his supporters when he advocated joint operations with the Khmer Rouge against Vietnamese led forces 102 kilo meters from the border.

Fresh fighting broke out Monday as Andoung Sovankiri talked to reporters at his force's stronghold, a ruined temple on the edge of Nong Samet Encampment.

Soldiers from the other two factions were seen advancing from two sides as rockets, rifle-fired grenades and automatic rifle fire crashed around the temple in a six-hour battle.

The Khmer Rouge government has called for a united front against the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh but it was not clear whether the Khmer Rouge elements in Andoung Sovankiri's force were still under the command of the ousted government.

The return of Mrs. Gandhi

A political genius

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (AP) — Indira Gandhi, perhaps India's most astute politician, once admitted that it was a serious mistake to call the election of 1977.

It was "probably the worst possible moment to have elections," she told reporters about half a year after Indian voters turned her out of power in March 1977.

The mistake cost Mrs. Gandhi the prime ministership and 34 months in political limbo, ending with her return this week in still another election, a stunning reversal of the 1977 ballot.

The 62-year-old leader has committed few such lapses of timing or tactics in a political life stretching back to the days of her father, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, and her grandfather, the noted attorney and independence fighter, Motilal Nehru.

She grew up surrounded by the politics and politicians of India's struggles of independence and early nationhood.

As a tot, Indira played with dolls, but the dolls were Indian heroes who fought the British police. A girlhood heroine was Joan of Arc.

Her childhood was lonely — she was an only child and her parents were often in British jails — and busy. At 11 she was organizing a brigade of youngsters who served as couriers for the freedom fighters.

She attended Oxford and returned to India at the outbreak of World War II to plunge again into the independence movement.

Shortly after her 1942 marriage to an Indian lawyer she met in Britain, Feroze Gandhi — no relation to the Mahatma — she and her husband were jailed for seven months for their work against British rule.

Feroze died in 1960 after the birth of their sons, Rajiv, now a pilot for Indian Airlines, and Sanjay, who was elected to Parliament in the same balloting that returned his mother to power.

Indira served as principal aide and hostess to her widowed father starting with independence in 1947, often accompanying Nehru abroad in his role as a leader of the Third World. Those who dealt with her said Mrs. Gandhi developed brilliant political intuition, but no political or economic philosophy whatsoever.

Nehru died in 1964 and his successor, Lal Bahadur Shastri, in 1966. Ironically, Mrs. Gandhi was chosen prime minister because the political bosses of the day thought she was a vote-getter whom they could control. Three years later she split the Congress Party to gain undisputed control of her own wing.

Mrs. Gandhi hit a high point in mass popularity when India defeated Pakistan in the 1971 Bangladesh war. The conflict, with its millions of refugees, wrecked the Indian economy. Famine and drought struck India, poverty worsened and Mrs. Gandhi's popularity faded.

On June 12, 1975, the high court at

Allahabad, Mrs. Gandhi's home town, convicted her of illegally using government officials in her 1971 campaign.

Opposition leaders agitated for Mrs. Gandhi to resign. She responded by assuming emergency powers, jailing thousands, curbing civil rights and censoring the press in the infamous 1975-77 emergency.

The world's largest democracy became a dictatorship and departed from the ideals of Nehru. Mrs. Gandhi's critics said. But she maintained that her bold action saved India from internal subversion and unspecified external threats.

Her political career went into eclipse after the miscalculation and general election of 1977. Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata Party won a landslide victory, restored freedoms curbed under Mrs. Gandhi and altered what was regarded as a pro-Soviet tilt in her foreign policy in favor of "true non-alignment."

But Janata, an alliance of five parties held together by opposition to Mrs. Gandhi, made no more progress than she had toward easing poverty or unemployment and began to unravel. In effect symbolizing the breakdown of law and order, it investigated and accused Mrs. Gandhi and her son, Sanjay, of misconduct and fraud during the emergency but was irresolute and dilatory about prosecuting them.

She also turned to her advantage one night of imprisonment in October 1977, in a badly-prepared corruption case and one week of prison in December 1978, for contempt of parliament, accusing the new leaders of waging a political vendetta against her.

Convinced that the people were again with her, she outmaneuvered the feuding Janata leaders in 1979 to support Finance Minister Charan Singh's bloc of defectors to bring down the Desai government, then turned against Singh to force elections.

N. Ireland peace initiative falters

BELFAST, Jan. 8 (R) — Talks aimed at bridging Protestants and Catholics together in Northern Ireland faltered Monday only hours after getting underway.

Britain set up the talks, the first peace initiative in its province for six years, with the aim of persuading the two communities to work together in local government.

But soon after they began at Stormont Castle, site of the old Protestant dominated Parliament of Northern Ireland, argument broke out.

The dispute was between the two key participants, Protestant Democratic Unionists led by the Rev. Ian Paisley and the mainly Catholic Social and Democratic Labor Party (SDLP) of John Hume.

They have differing views on how they should link up and Monday's conflict was over whether they should merely table their party policies or debate them straight away.

Eventually they decided to adjourn until Tuesday and although prospects of success are rated slim, Paisley told reporters he was not pessimistic. "The stumbling block seemed to be minimal differences on how we should proceed," he said.

There seemed little chance of an accord in the 10-year-old conflict. Continuing violence, with three militiamen killed in an Irish Republican Army guerrilla landmine ambush Sunday night, reinforced widespread fears the conference will solve nothing.

Police in the neighboring Irish Republic also reported uncovering a major IRA bomb cache near the border over the weekend.

Police said the dump in a farmhouse included a ton of explosives and 38 primed bombs.

Sunday's killing, claimed by the outlawed IRA's "Provisional" wing, raised the official death toll in the conflict to at least 2,001 since sectarian feuding erupted in August 1969.

The almost exclusive Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule in the Protestant-dominated province and reunite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic republic.

Pakistani cricketers abandon Dacca match

DACCA, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Pakistan cricket team left Bangladesh for India following disturbances which led to the cancellation of the first unofficial test match between the two countries since Bangladesh broke away from Pakistan eight years ago.

The two teams only managed to complete half a zonal match on Jan. 2 and 3 before fans, incensed by an alleged remark by a Pakistani player that Bangladesh is still a part of Pakistan, stormed the field and stopped the match.

The three-day unofficial test match scheduled to begin on Jan. 5 was cancelled, and on Sunday some 10,000 people held a protest demonstration in front of the Dacca Hotel where the Pakistanis were staying.

Pakistani team manager Justice Saad Jan said in a written statement before leaving for India that the team was disappointed the Dacca match was cancelled.

"Nevertheless, if inadvertently we have given offense to anyone, I would like, on behalf of the team and myself, to express our sincerest regrets," he added, "We have the deepest affection and love for the people of Bangladesh."

Good Morning

By Jihad Kharees

News from a small town in California. A certain lady nurse, horec perhaps with the daily grind at the hospital, has ventured on a novel line of business. She has opened the first Ghost Adoption service in history. If you tend to sit alone at home at night, regretting the absence of things that go bump, all you need do is phone the excellent lady, fix up an appointment, and you are on your way. A haunted house is yours for the asking.

The going rate for a ghost at the moment, the goodly nurse says, is \$85. Cheap at the price, to my mind, since what you get is not any old ghost but your very own choice. No question of m-f-rat moaning all night at your door. "Come back to me Trickster," but haughty presences such as Shakespeare or Milton gliding between (and into) your walls. The enterprising nurse says she spends three nights at least in the company of the particular ghost, to learn all she can about his or her habits and preferences, compiling a long list of instructions to the prospective owner. No unsatisfied customer yet — she says.

The ghost of Shakespeare, the lady says, was sold very early on to a noted publisher — and for a mere pittance. There were many inquiries from interested parties, many offering much more than the original price. But too late. The nurse says that next time there is a chance of selling a ghost of such popularity, she will do so through public auction. The enterprise has been generally so successful that the price jumped from the original \$25 she charged per ghost to the present \$85 in next to no time at all.

The ghost business seems to resemble OPEC in this respect: and not merely so far as the jump in prices is concerned. For, owing to early enthusiastic demand, the ghost stocks have become severely depleted. It is in vain that you ask for Milton or T.S. Eliot now — you'll be lucky to get any writer at all. And this is another interesting aspect of the business. Most of the demand comes, apparently, from highly educated people who want to engage their ghost in serious conversation rather than merely be thrilled by its presence.

One of the first ghosts to get off the Agency's hand was that of the late Marilyn Monroe — sold off to an ageing gentleman despite protests from numerous younger buyers — but the agency's policy is first come first served, with no regard for the wishes of the ghost. There has been protests over this, with a Ghost Lib movement no doubt in the offing. Another ghost instantly snapped — by, of all people, a hairdresser — was that of the Marquis de Sade. The old dog, it is reported, does not seem to be too unhappy.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwad

Shah to discuss his story on TV

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (R) — The Shah of Iran has decided to tell his story on television to British interviewer David Frost.

A spokesman for Frost, whose previous televised interviews with Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger caused some controversy, said he will fly to Panama to begin taping.

The Shah will receive no payment for the interview. His spokesman, Robert Armao, said, "The Shah feels the time has come to make his side of the story a matter of record in demonstrably independent circumstances."

He added the interview was intended to "be the Shah's only definitive television account in the foreseeable future."

The Panama government has shut down all primary and secondary schools in the face of student riots against the presence of the Shah.

A government communique said the disorders were injuring people and harming private and public property and threatened to become more serious.

Hundreds of students from schools in Panama City took to the streets but were dispersed by tough anti-riot squads of National Guardsmen in combat gear. By evening the city was quiet.

The Shah and his entourage arrived in Panama on Dec. 15 and are living in a house on the resort island of Contadora, 25 miles from the capital.

His arrival caused some of the worst riots in Panama's recent history, quickly and heavily crushed by the National Guard.

Dozens of demonstrators were injured or arrested and cars overturned and burned in five days of street clashes before the Christmas and New Year break.

Opposition leaders charged the government of President Aristides Royo with heavy-handedness.

The government also warned it would take "tougher measures to prevent Panama's schools used as center of disorder."

The government radio station has meanwhile been calling for massive demonstrations on Wednesday to mark the anniversary of anti-U.S. riots in 1964. Some 20 Panamanians died in clashes with U.S. troops in the now defunct Canal Zone.



RACING British Leyland and several prominent Saudi Arabian companies jointly sponsor a racing car which year won five Grand Prix races.

هكذا من الاله